Fifth Series Vol. XLI No. 9

Thursday, August 1, 1974
Sravana 10, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 1, 1974/Sravana 10, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Standardisation of Products of B.H.E.L.

*161. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to rationalise and standardise the products of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the necessary changes proposed to be made for an efficient organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b): Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., are planning to rationalise the manufacturing programmes of its different units with a view to achieving maximum efficiency, economies of size and specialisation of skills in each unit. Manufacture of Turbosets, Hydrosets, Electrical Motors and Circuit Breakers, which is now being done at two or three locations as the case may be, will be rationalised in the interests of economic production and development of engineering skills. This rationalisation programme envisages the establishment of additional manufacturing and service units side by side with development of ancillary facilities for achieving maximum indigenisation. Although this rationalisation will improve the productivity and the over all production, it is not the intention that this should lead to any reduction in the employment potential in each unit.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: In view of the target fixed for 10 years to increase the generating capacity to 38,000 MW on the top of the existing capacity of 19,000 MW, it means that the BHEL would have to ensure the delivery of equipments which will treble the power capacity within 10 years (1974-1984). How could this be achieved if the Government would like to rationalise BHEL products? In the name of rationalisation, I would like to know how many centres will be closed, how many workers will be affected by this policy and what will be the loss for the Government.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): The Bharat Heavy Electricals is in a perfect position to supply the requirements of the entire needs of the country over a period of five years. In 1972-73 we produced power generators equivalent to 1.1 million kw of power; in 1973-74 we raised the production by a hundred per cent to 2.2 million kw of power, this year the programme is to go up to 3.3 million kw and, on an average, in the Fifth Five-Year Plan the production will be 3.5 million kw of power. By 1980, by rationalisation and by trying to have some balancing equipment, the production will be going up to 5 million kw. of power. We will not only be in a position to supply the requirements of the country but we also expect to build up an export figure of Rs. 160 crores by 1980.

There is no problem of reduction of employment by any reorganisation steps that we are going to take up; in fact, I expect the employment to go up from 45,000 to 60,000 by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: The hon. Minister has said that the rationalisation would not lead to any reduction in the employment potential in each unit. But is it not a fact that the Government intends to close down one section in the Bhopal unit of BHEL and transfer thousands of workers to Hyderabad and other units of BHEL and if so, how does it tally with the Minister's reply?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Certain products are going to be transferred to certain other areas in the process of rationalisation, but certain other products are going to be manufactured there; for instance, more sophisticated products will be manufactured in Bhopal: the same space and personnel will be used. I can assure the House that no unemployment will be created, nobody will be transferred against his will and there is no question of retrenchment at all.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: When BHEL was established, the very idea was to stop imports of power generation equipment and to produce them indigenously. May I know from the hon. Minister how long it will take to achieve these objectives?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Only a part of the components for Hardwar are still being imported from Soviet Russia. I expect self-reliance to be achieved in about five years. We are trying to find how much we can make ourselves and to what extent we should get the necessary designs and diagrams from Soviet Russia and build up the expertise so that we can be entirely self-reliant.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In view of the fact that the rationalisation programme which the Government is taking up is a very important programme of consequence, may I know whether the Government would call for a meeting of the representatives of the workers to discuss the consequences so that the problems will be solved in a friendly atmosphere?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It will certainly be intelligent to discuss with the labour so that people may not have misapprehensions over the possible consequences of this rationalisation. Last year the production in terms of money of BHEL was Rs. 228 crores, this year it is Rs. 281 crores; and by 1980 I expect it to be Rs. 900 crores. With the large production, certain reorganisation becomes inevitable. I will certainly take the staff into confidence.

New Campaign to raise Steel Output

+

*167. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to start a new campaign to raise steel output;

(b) if so, the salient features of the campaign;

(c) the total installed capacity of the four steel plants: and

(d) the installed capacity in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D MALAVIYA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Suitable measures are, however, being taken to maximise production from the integrated Steel plants and also to step up production from electric arc furnace units.

(c) and(d). The installed capacity of the five major steel plants in the public and private sectors in terms of ingot steel and saleable steel is indicated below:—

(In '000' tonnes)

Plant	Installed capacity	
	Ingot steel	Saleable Steel
Public Sector Plants		
Bhilai Steel Plant .	2500	1965
Durgapur Steel Plant	1600	1239
Rourkela Steel Plant	1800	1225
Private Sector Plants		
TISCO . .	2000	1500
ISCO .	1000	800

Bokaro Steel Plant which is in the public sector is still under construction/erection At the first stage, it will have a capacity of 1 7 million ingot tonnes and 1 355 million tonnes of saleable steel Only two of the four converters have been commissioned so far.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR· It is a fell-known fact that Goa produces minerals like iron ore and manganese ore on a large scale and we are exporting them and we call it an industry We boost of having exported so much of iron ore and manganese ore every year The only product manufactured is pellet in the pelletisation plant This raw material has been gold for those countries which import We have to import manufactured products from those countries and that way, we pay a double freight, taxes and import and export duties in those countries Then, we pay for their labour also. In the light of these, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any plan to absorb all these minerals in Goa itself to manufacture goods—if not sophisticated products, at least simple products?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The hon. Member has mentioned a variey of minerals for processing. If his intention is only for iron ore and its conversion into steel, the House knows that we have already on hand several integrated steel plants which are coming up.

So far as new steel plants in Goa are concerned, just now we have no intention of adding to the already heavy burdens that we have on our shoulders.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR. Will the Government consider setting up at least an arc furnace or a mini steel plant? Otherwise, these ores are exported and other countries are making gold out of it?

SHRI K D MALAVIYA· So far as the arc furnace or mini steel plants are concerned, the most important inputs are power and scrap Unfortunately, we were not yet ready three years before, for producing sponge iron in our own country. Regarding scraps, we have not got enough scrap in our country and there is a worldwide shortage in scrap To import scrap and then convert it into steel and sell it or consume it will not be economic We have already got a large number of mini steel plants in the country which are not functioning to their full capacity because of lack of either power or scrap As soon as we produce enough sponge iron ore are able to import scrap in adequate quantity, we will certainly increase the number of mini steel plants.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस्पात की उत्पादन वृद्धि का सवाल प्रश्न संख्या 162 से भी जुड़ा हुआ है जो इस्पात की खपत के बारे में भी क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते है कि बम्बई में जो गगन चुम्बी इमारतें बन रही है जो 12–14 और 20 मंजिला हैं उन में बड़े पैमाने पर इस्पात और सीमेंट खप हो रहा है ? अभी अभी समुद्र के नीचे के 16 प्लाट बेचे गए हैं। उन में 15 लाख से ले कर

20 लाख रिश्वत ली गई है और बिल्डर को 75 लाख का मुनाफा होने वाला है। इस्पात की बचत तथा उत्पादन वृद्धि हेतु क्या ऐसी अट्टालिकाओं के निर्माण पर आप टोटल बैन लगाएंगे और घोषणा करेंगे कि ऐसी अट्टालिकाएं तब तक नहीं बनेंगी जब तक यह संकट है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जहां तक जमीन और उसमें मुनाफाखोरी का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्य उसके बारे में मुझ से ज्यादा जानते हैं। मुझे अगर उसके बारे में मालूमात हो जाएगी तो हम बातचीत कर लेंगे और यह अपनी राय कायम कर लेंगे और मैं अपनी कर लूंगा—

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या अट्टालिकाओं पर बैन लगाएंगे ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : हम भी चाहते हैं और सरकार भी चाहती है कि ऊंची ऊंची अट्टालिकाएं न बनें चूंकि हमारे यहां इस्पात और सिमेंट दोनों की कमी है। गालिबन वहां लोगों को मकानों की जरूरत है। लेकिन जहां तक सरकारी नीति का सम्बन्ध है, हम नहीं चाहते ऊंची ऊंची अट्टालिकायें बनाई जाएं और इसलिये आने वाले को चार हफ्तों में लोहा आदि सप्लाई में हम सोच विचार कर रहे हैं। देखें कितनी कमी कर सकते हैं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the reply given, with regard to the raising of the steel output, we have not heard a word about the Steel Authority of India Limited which only about a year back was considered to be one of the major steps in rationalising and increasing the production of steel in the country. May I know whether the entire programme of SAIL was on a low key at present juncture due to oft-repeated rumour that the Committee of Secretaries (Government of India) is against the SAIL? What is it that the SAIL proposes to do in regard to State Public Sector undertakings in the State of Karnataka, like the Bhadravati Iron and Steel and may I know whether there were complaints in this behalf?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: So far as SAIL is concerned only a year has passed and we have still to observe how the functions allotted to SAIL are carried out. There are various aspects like availability of raw material, improvement of technology etc., which go towards increasing the production. It is not fair to comment on the functioning of the SAIL and the structural organisation created and the functions allotted to it just now because it would be premature. Government are already aware that there might be need to streamline or keep on having close watch on the functioning and coordination aspects of it and that is being followed. The programme that is being followed in SAIL is satisfactory. Sometimes we face input difficulty like power, in adequate quantities, quality of coal etc., and that makes our task difficult We try to improve transportation problem, availability of coal and I am glad to announce in the House that we have recently, as a result of the coordination in the functioning of the SAIL, increased the output of steel so far as Durgapur steel plant is concerned.

SHRI B. V NAIK: About Radravathi production I did not get an answer.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The Minister is going on talking about the campaign to increase the output of steel in view of the present economic situation. There is one important aspect of the Durgapur Steel Plant which I should like to place before the hon. Minsiter. Is is not a fact that in respect of the Durgapur Plant's production capacity and other matters there have been long standing grievances and complaints from the side of the management and from the side of the employees for the last four years? The functioning of the Durgapur Plant could not be of what is expected of it.

May I request the Minister if he is prepared to accept a Parliamentary probe by a Committee to go into the details of the working of the Durgapur Steel Plant and the deliberate attempts that are being made to cut down the expansion and the production of steel by the Government of India?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The Durgapur Steel Plant, I am glad to announce, has shown a good improvement in the last three months. For example, in the month of May, the production of ingots was 27,000 tonnes; in June the ingot production has doubled itself, that is, it had gone up to 65,000 tonnes but, in July, the production of ingot has touched the figure of 78,000 tonnes.

The hon. Member will see from this that the production of steel ingots which is the primary thing for production of finished goods has been increasing from 27,000 tonnes to roughly about 80,000 tonnes now. For this the credit goes firstly to the workers there. The workers have now been working more harmoniously in consultation and cooperation with the management. There are certain technological imbalances and also difficulties of inputs due to non-availability of power. If power had been sufficiently available to the Durgapur Steel Plant, perhaps, our production would have gone up further.

The question of expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant, I repeat, has not reached such a level. In this there can be a difference of opinion but, as I have already announced, as soon as the production of steel from Durgapur Steel Plant registers a certain level, that is, about 1.3 million tonnes, the question of expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant, perhaps, our production would have gone up further.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Let that old gentleman who is getting up every now and then have his chance. I shall come to your side later.

श्री अचल सिंह : हमारे जो चार स्टील प्लांट हैं, उन में कई बरसों से करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है । क्या अब ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है कि उन में घाटे के बजाये मुनाफ़ा होगा; यदि हां, तो कितना मुनाफा होगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सभी स्टील प्लांटों को मिला कर अभी तो फ़ायदा नहीं हो रहा है, घाटा ही हो रहा है । लेकिन इन बड़े-बड़े स्टील प्लांटों को मुनाफ़ा करने में कुछ समय लगता है । दुनिया का यह तजुर्बा है कि उन का जस्टीफिकेशन पीरियड लम्बा होता है । हमें आशा है कि वहां के काम करने वालों, मैनेजमेंट और सरकार के आपस के सहयोग से हम बहुत जल्दी अपना उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे और मुनाफ़ा होना शुरू हो जायेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस्पात के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के विचार से मजदूरों का सहयोग लेना आवश्यक समझते हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी हां

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यदि वह इस को आवश्यक समझते हैं, तो विभिन्न ट्रेड यूनियन संगठनों से सहयोग लेने की दिशा में उन्होंने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है, या भविष्य में वह क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखते हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का जवाब दे दिया है । मैं फिर दोहराता हूं कि सरकार का यह विश्वास है कि बिना मजदूरों के सहयोग के किसी उद्योग का कोई कारखाना नहीं चल सकता है । यह सहयोग हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राप्त करते जा रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में हम ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट के नेताओं से, चाहे वे रेकगनाइज्ड हों या न हों, बराबर सलाह-मश्वरा करते आये हैं--ज़ाहिरा तौर पर भी और पर-ज़ाहिरा तरीके से भी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप माननीय सदस्य का सहयोग भी ले रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : हम सब का सहयोग चाहते हैं, माननीय सदस्य का सहयोग तो विशेष रूप से चाहते है ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : सरकार बोकारो स्टील प्लांट की कार्यक्षमता बढाने के लिए क्या योजना बना रही है ? बोकारो अपनी क्षमता से ज्यादा उत्पादन कर रहा है । फिर उस मे दूसरी धमनभट्टी के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ? क्या यह सत्य है कि वहा के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, मि० खन्ना, वहा की आन्तरिक व्यवस्था में इस प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं, जिस का उत्पादन पर बुरा असर पड सकता है ?

श्री के०डी० मालवीय : आखिरी सवाल का मैं पहले जवाब दे दू । जहां तक जेनेरल-मैनेजर, श्री खन्ना, का ताल्लुक है, वह बडी योग्यता और निष्पक्षता से काम कर रहे हैं, और सरकार का पूरा इरादा है कि उन्हे वहा रखा जाये, क्योंकि वे सब का सहयोग ले कर काम को बढा रहे हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य क्या उन्हे यह सर्टिफिकेट दिया जा रहा है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय यह सर्टिफिकेट देना मैं जरूरी समझता हू, क्योंकि व्यक्ति गत हैसियत से मुझे सतोष है कि उन का काम ठीक है । अगर वहा कोई ऐसा काम हो रहा हो, जिस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य को शिकायत हो, तो वह मुझे बतायेगें । मैं उस की तरफ तवज्जुह दूगा और श्री खन्ना का ध्यान दिलाऊगा ।

जहां तक बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का सम्बन्ध है, आप जानते हैं कि पहली स्टेज में 17 लाख टन वार्षिक का उत्पादन करने की हमारी योजना है और उस तरफ हमारी प्रगति अच्छी है । पिग आयरन का प्राडक्शन अच्छा हो रहा है । अगर हमारा काम इसी तरह बढता गया, तो बोकारो का काम बहुत सतोषजनक हो जायेगा । इस के बाद हम 25 लाख टन और फिर 40 लाख टन का उत्पादन करने वाले हैं । इस मे हमें रूस सरकार, और उस के विशेषज्ञो, से बहुत सहायता मिली है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सरकारी सस्थान हमारे टारगट के अनुसार इस्पात का उत्पादन नही कर सके हैं । ऐसी हालत मे क्या सरकार इस्पात उत्पादन का नया अभियान शुरु करने की दृष्टि से प्राईवेट सैक्टर को प्रोत्साहित करेगी कि वह लाइसेंस ले कर स्टील के कारखाने चलाये ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय ये बडे बडे इस्पात कारखाने प्राईवेट सैक्टर के द्वारा नही चलाये जा सकते है, क्योंकि आखिर उन्हे पैसा सरकार और बैंकों से, और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, लेना पडता है । आज-कल के बदले हुए जमाने से बड-बडे उद्योग-धंधे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र मे ही चलने चाहिए, प्राईवट सैक्टर मे नही । जहां तक मिनी स्टील प्लाट्स का सम्बन्ध है, इस मुल्क मे उन की तादाद इतनी है, मगर उन मे पूरा उत्पादन नही हो रहा है । अगर वे सब मिनी स्टील प्लाट पूरा स्टील बनाये, तो वे करीब 18 लाख टन बना सकते है, लेकिन असल मे वे सिर्फ 9, 10 लाख टन, या उस से भी कम, बना रहे है । जब हमारे पास मिनी स्टील प्लाट्स की इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी मौजूद है, तो यह मुनासिब नही मालूम होता कि उन पर और पैसा लगाया जाये, जब तक और पावर और स्क्रेप न आ जाये । जब ये चीजें आ जायेंगी, तो हम राजस्थान में भी बहुत ज्यादा मिनी स्टील प्लाट लगा सकते हैं ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether the attention of the

hon. Minister has been drawn to the report which has appeared in the Press of the Russian experts working in Bokaro Steel Plant that it is not due to lack of supply of equipment and spares from Russia but it is due to lack of cooperation on the part of the Government of India that the progress has not been made adequately and the time schedule for expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant could not be maintained. If so, the reaction of the Government thereto.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: A full brief of what the Economic Counsellor of the U.S.S.R. said in a press conference was mentioned by me in the other House and I offered to put it on the Table of the House. There was nothing which I saw there which corroborated with what the hon. Member said. He did not object to any lack of cooperation from our side. It was only mentioned there might be some delay on account of certain technical delays which are still under consideration of the two sides.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: In the normal course any steel plant is supposed to give reasonable dividend of 10 per cent on the capital outlay after three years of its going into production On the plea there is shortage of technical know-how in our country we have been inviting foreign collaborations, for instance, from U.K., Germany and then Russians. We are capable of running at losses. We have been inviting these foreign collaborations just to protect us from running at losses by better technical know-how.

I would like to know from Government as to why they are keeping silent in spite of fact that these big steel plants are running at huge losses. I would request the Government that without any prejudice to the management of these plants, they should order for probe into their functioning wherever they are running at losses.

SHRI K. D. MALAIYA: There is no question of any probe for examining the functioning of the steel plants, because we know what is what at every stage of these steel plants. It is a fact that we have not yet distributed dividends. We have not made any profits so far as all these steel plants are concerned, but the gestation period has always been long everywhere in every country; even in the TISCO profits have not always been made in the initial stages. We are only about five or six or ten years old and we are making steady progress. Certain steel plants may make some little profits also, but in certain others we do not make any profits. Taking the totality of circumstances into account we think that the steel plants are going ahead and yet we have to acquire some know-how which is spreading rapidly outside India.

श्री झारखण्डे राय इस्पात के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के दृष्टिकोण से उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले में एक मिनि प्लांट लगाने का विचार सहकारी या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में सरकार का था। उस के लिए स्थान भी चुन लिया गया था और सर्वेक्षण भी हो गया था। फिर वह काम ठप्प क्यों कर दिया गया ? या कब तक उस को शुरू करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने तो एक बहुत विशेष प्रश्न कर दिया।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मुझे बलिया के इस मिनि स्टील प्लान्ट का विवरण तो मालूम नहीं है लेकिन मैंने आम तौर पर सदन में कहा है कि जब तक हमारे पास बिजली नहीं होगी और स्कैप नहीं होगा जो उस में इस्तेमाल होना है, जिस से लोहा बनता है तब तक दिक्कतें होंगी और जिस ने भी लगाने का विचार किया होगा उसके सामने दिक्कतें होंगी। पावर नहीं है इसलिए देर होगी और उस में हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते।

उत्तर प्रदेश के ललितपुर जिले में तांबे का खनन

*168. **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ललितपुर जिले की महरौनी तहसील में तांबे का खनिज खुदाई के काम में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या वहां तांबे के अतिरिक्त अन्य धातुएं भी प्राप्त होने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन सी; और

(ग) प्रारम्भिक खुदाई परीक्षण का कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है तथा खुदाई कार्य विधिवत रूप से कब चालू होगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) As a result of survey being conducted by the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme, copper deposits of low grade have so far been discovered near Pisnari and Sonra Village in Mahroni Tehsil of Lalitput district. The investigation of the area is continuing by detailed mapping, drilling, Geophysical and Geo-chemical surveys.

(b) The investigations so far carried out indicate possibility of lead-zinc mineralization also in the area.

(c) The work is expected to be completed by 1976 with the assistance of the U.N.D.P. The above deposits are being examined in detail on the basis of surveys conducted so far and at this stage it cannot be said whether these deposits can be taken up for extraction of metals.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अधिक लोगों को लगा कर और अधिक वैज्ञानिकों को लगा कर इस काम में शीघ्रता करेंगे जिस से तांबा या जस्ता सदृश धातुएं जो बहुत आवश्यक हैं शीघ्रता से इस्तेमाल में लायी जा सकें ?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : जहां तक ज्यादा आदमियों को लगाने का सवाल है इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है और ज्यालाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया इस में बड़ी मुस्तैदी से काम कर रहा है । उस में सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह पड़ रही है कि जहां पर उनके डिपाजिट्स हैं उन के ऊपर मिट्टी की तहें पड़ी हैं जिन को हटा कर उन का देखना कि डिपाजिट्स का क्या पर्सेंज है बड़ा कठिन हो रहा है । अभी तक जो पता चला है उस में बड़ी लो ग्रेड डिपाजिट्स हैं, फिर भी उस का सर्वे बड़ी तेजी से हो रहा है और उम्मीद है कि 1976 तक इस का सर्वे कम्प्लीट हो जायगा ।

Workers Rendered Jobless due to Power Shortage in West Bengal

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*169 SHRI S N SINGH DEO.
DR SARADISH ROY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether one lakh workers were rendered jobless due to power Shortage in the State of West Bengal in 1973-74;

(b) whether lock-out and lay-off in the mills and factories in the State are continuing;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to improve upon the labour unrest in the State; and

(d) the extent to which Union Government have agreed to help the State in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to the provisional information made available by the Government of West Bengal, some time ago, the position regarding the number of cases and the number of persons laid off due to power shortage during the years 1973 and 1974 (upto May, 1974) was as follows:

Year	No. of cases	No. of persons laid off
1973 (P)*	122	5,53,799
1974 (P)* (upto May, 1974)	52	2,70,547

*P Provisional

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(c) and (d). The Industrial Relations Machinery both at Centre and the State continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages arising from labour unrest through informal discussions, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements. Government have also been taking all possible steps to meet the situation arising from the power crisis. Some of the measures taken by Government to mitigate the shortage of power, which were announced by the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power in the Lok Sabha on February 28, 1973, in connection with the Calling Attention Motion on the power crisis, included:

(a) The power generation from the existing thermal power stations have been stepped upto the maximum possible extent.

(b) The supply and transport of coal to the major Thermal Stations are being continually monitored in order to ensure adequate supplies.

(c) Spare parts for the Thermal Units which are under repair are being arranged on priority basis.

(d) Captive plants of diesel sets are being permitted to be installed by private industries.

(e) The commissioning of the various power generation schemes which are in an advanced stage of construction is being expedited.

(f) The States have been requested to set up implementation cells to monitor the progress of projects and overcome the bottlenecks.

SHRI S. N SINGH DEO: In reply to part (a) of my question, the hon. Minister has admitted that due to power shortage, a large number of persons were laid off both in 1973 and in 1974. Still the power shortage in the State is continuing and in spite of government effort, no improvement has been noticed. Is Government thinking of giving the retrenched workers alternative jobs till the power crisis is over?

Also since the procedure for solving labour disputes by reference to tribunals is very time-consuming, will Government devise a speedy method to resolve these disputes and strengthen the existing machinery so that labour unrest in the State is removed?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The hon meber wants that those persons who have been laid off should be provided with alternative jobs. He knows that this is a temporary affair; these people are laid off for a very short period of time. Therefore, it is not possible to give them alternative jobs. What the Government is

doing is to see that these difficulties do not occur. I have already stated in the answer what the Government is doing in this regard to overcome the existing shortage of electricity in the State. The Government of India are also looking into it and they will be helping the State Government to the extent it is possible.

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: In reply to parts (c) and (d) of the question, the hon. Minister has given an account of what Government is doing in this direction. But I am sorry to say that in spite of all these steps taken, we find that in the case of power generating units managed by the private sector, Tatas, Hindalco and others they work 80-90 per cent whereas in the case of government-managed units, it is less than 50 per cent. So what steps have been taken to bring these units upto the mark in production.

He has also given an account of the different steps taken. But my personal experience is that coal which is being supplied to these generating stations is some time of very inferior and as a result the power generating stations are not in a position to give the maximum output. Further, poor maintenance of these power stations is also being noticed as a result of which there are occasional breakdowns. What steps Government is taking so that such things might not recur in future?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: As the hon. member knows, we are concerned with lay-off, not with power generation.

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO. It relates to labour interest also.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The matter relates entirely to the Government of West Bengal. They have told us that they are taking steps to see that the generation of power is stepped up. This is what we can say in the matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will he stay for a week in Calcutta and see how difficult the position is?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: For that, he should address a question to the Ministry of Power and Irrigation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is joint responsibility.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Joint responsibility is there. As I said earlier, we have drawn the attention of the Government of West Bengal to the shortage of power generation in the State and they have told us that they would be taking every possible step to see that the installed capacity of power is achieved. They are doing their best in the matter. They are also looking into whatever plants are under construction. Apart from that they have rationalised the distribution of power so that shortage is not felt in a particular sector alone.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Part (c) of the question refers to the steps being taken by the Union Government to improve upon the labour unrest in the State. So the question relates to labour unrest and in a casual way the Minister replies and wants to avoid the question. From the statement it is evident that the average lay off was about 46,000 per month last year while the figure for this year is 54,000 per month. In April only in jute industry production came down from 112,000 tonnes to 78,000 tonnes, a fall of more than 25 per cent. More than thirty per cent of the workers in the jute industry were laid off in one week. Even last month the workers of Hindustan Motors were laid off due to shortage of power. What steps is the Labour Ministry taking so that the workers does not get less wage due to shortage of power which is not a fault of theirs. The hon Minister says that power distribution is going to be rationalised; it has not yet come. Under DIR it is being rationed. There is another proposal

that sometime in the future the workers will be compulsorily laid off once a week due to shortage of power. May I know whether the Labour Ministry is going to give protection to the workers so that they may not lose their wages? What is the amount lost by the workers during the last five months due to lay off and power shortage?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I do not contest the point made by the hon. Member. It is a fact that there has been lay off in West Bengal due to shortage of power and it has affected adversely industrial production. The Government of West Bengal is alive to the situation and in order to see that intermittent lay off does not take place they have amended the Industrial Disputes Act itself. That Act is now under the consideration of the Government They have taken action. The Government of India is also aware of this fact. This was considered in the Labour Ministers' Conference in 1973 and they are recommended that the Industrial Disputes Act should be amended and that the lay off compensation should be raised from 50 per cent to 60 per cent. We are taking action. That is under our consideration. Power shortage is not in our hands. We are trying our level best to see that power shortage is not there.

DR. SARADISH ROY: How much money have the workers lost?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is a question which would require notice.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: The power part is there, but we are talking of the consequential effects being shifted on to the workers. Would the Minister kindly inform the House as to what are the immediate steps they are thinking about in order to protect the labour from this terrible condition in the economic situation prevailing today?

MR. SPEAKER: You give the same reply which you sent to her husband!

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Government is very anxious to avoid intermittent lay-off. For that purpose, the State Government have amended the Industrial Disputes Act. We are going to bring about an amendment raising the lay-off compensation from 50 to 60 per cent. As I said, the State Government is taking prompt action to see that power generation is stepped up and installed capacity is achieved in every power station and also to see that now plants under construction are expedited at the earliest. To save the labour from financial difficulties, advances from the PF have been sanctioned

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is clear from the figures given by the hon. Minister that the number of workers laid off has been rising from 46,000 and odd in 1973 to 31,000 and odd per month in 1974. So, the situation has worsened. The Minister has not replied properly as to what steps the Labour Ministry of the Government of India is taking to see that the workers are not beng lad off ths way. It is mentioned that in February, 1973 certain steps were taken. But I want to know whether the Union Labour Ministry has made any study whether the power position has improved. Some intermittent relief for laid off workers is not the solution. What steps has the Union Labour Ministry taken so that a large number of workers might not be laid off from year to year and month to month. Has the Ministry studied the situation in detail and if not, what further steps are in the mind of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The question has two aspects—power generation and lay-off as a result of want of power generation. The question is what steps the Union Labour Ministry has taken for protecting the workers from the consequences of the lay-off. Within the framework of the law, the West Bengal Government in their wisdom had thought it fit to go in for legislation to provide for intermittent

lay-off relief also. That matter is now pending with the Government.

Now, in matters like this, already the Industrial Disputes Act provides for lay-off compensation due to unforeseen circumstances or conditions which the employer will not be able to control. It is nothing very unusual or new. But it is very unfortunate that the power generaion could not reach such a level as would provide full employment and avoid all kinds of lay-off The lay-off is a consequence of lack of power generation Both the West Bengal Government and the Government of India are trying their best to see that those calamities are averted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE—*rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, you are not a Bengali.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am an Indian.

MR. SPEAKER: It relates to West Bengal. I am giving chance to Members from Bengal. You must tell me once and for all whether you are from U.P or Bengal

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: My wife is in Calcutta.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE So far as the losses that have been suffered because of lack of power generation for which the Government itself is responsible may I know what is the policy of the Government of India in case of such losses as to who shall bear the losses, whether the labour or the industry which is in a more able position financially to bear the losses? Why should not a suitable legislation be made if it is the policy of the Government of India that such losses should be borne by the indutary and not by the labour? If that is the policy, is the Government contemplating to take steps in regard to that?

So far as this Ministry is concerned, apart from quoting what the Minister of Irrigation and Power might have said in the Lok Sabha, has this Ministry got any duty to coordinate so far as labour problems are concerned with other Ministries to see that the consequences of the deficiency in the functioning of other Ministries do not fall upon the workers?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as the liability of losses is concerned, the existing law provides for lay-off compensation upto 50 per cent under certain conditions The rest of the question is a matter for consideration by way of a suggestion. As regards the third part of his question, the hon Member knows the steps that are being taken by the Government of India for enhancing power production Certainly, the Labour Ministry has drawn the attention of the concerned Ministries in this regard. The hon. Member need not have any doubts so far as coordination is concerned

Sino-Indian Relations

*170. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERIAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Kotnis Memorial Committee which recently visited China have submitted any report to Government or expressed their views about the Chinese people and their Government regarding restoration of friendly relations between India and China;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) Government's assessment thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b): Being a non-official visit the Government did not expect members of the Kotnis Memorial Committee to submit any report. However, individual members have conveyed their impressions of friendly gestures by the Chinese people to the memory of the late Dr. Kotnis as well as towards the Indian people.

(c) Such friendly gestures are welcome.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Minister has said that individual members have conveyed their impressions There was only one Member of Parliament, Dr. Vyas, a Member of Rajya Sabha who was included in the team. I do not know why he has not been contacted by the Government to get his impressions about the visit to China.

However, it is good that we do not want to take either overzealous attitude of having friendship with China or an attitude of indifference with China May I know whether it is a fact that the overzealous commitment of China towards Pakistan as also anti-Soviet posture of China and, for that matter a growing fear of China in regard to growing understanding between India and Soviet Russia, that these are the two causes for having unfriendly attitude towards India by China and whether China has made any positive response to our proposition of having cultural or other friendly ties between the two countries?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: First of all, the basic attitude of China towards India remains more or less the same, it has not undergone any basic change In regard to their desire to establish cultural and other relations with India, there has been no positive move from their side However, we are happy to hear this morning that their Ping Pong team would be coming next year to participate in the world tournament in India.

As regards the other reasons for not normalising relations with India, these are all factors which do contribute towards formulation or their policy towards India

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that the President of Tanzania, the President of Senegal and the President of Guinea Bissau, after visiting China, came to India and they had a talk with the Prime Minister and also with the Minister of External Affairs, and also recently after the visit to China by the Prime Minister of Malaysia he had sent an emissary to India to give his assessment about China, and if so, whether the Government have got from these dignitaries any assessment in regard to the basic policy of China towards India and the reasons for their continuing unfriendly postures towards this country?

MR. SPEAKER: How is it related to the main question which was about Kotnis Memorial Committee?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The question is regarding restoration of friendly relations between India and China. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether from any of these diplomatic sources which I have mentioned, the Government of India have got any indication about the positive nature of the policy of China towards India.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have said that there is no basic change in China's policy towards India.

Streamlining of Provident Fund Administration

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*172 SHRI DHAMANKAR
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to streamline the Provident Fund Administration with a view to make it operationally more effective and efficient;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether the guidelines formulated for investment of provident fund have become obsolete and need to be reviewed for canalising the provident fund into high yielding investment; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) The Organisation is constantly reviewing the procedures and operational efficiency with a view to rendering better service to the members

(b) The important measures taken or which are being taken by the Organisation are as follows:—

(i) Administrative Inspections of the Regional Offices are being conducted to locate the areas for improvement.

(ii) Reception Officers have been appointed in the Regional Offices/Central Office to attend to the public grievances relating to delay in settlement of claims, grant of advances etc.

(iii) The Board has recommended simplification of provisions regarding grant of non-refundable advances under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952.

(iv) It is proposed to evolve a suitable scheme, with the cooperation of the employers, for rendering the annual statements of account to the members expeditiously.

(v) It is proposed to set up an Internal Work Study Unit in the Headquarters Office and to entrust it with the task of streamlining the work procedures, simplification of forms etc.

(c) and (d): The pattern of investment of provident fund monies is reviewed periodically to secure better return to the subscribers consistent with the safety of the funds invested.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I want to know whether it is true that the amount to be deposited as compulsory deposits out of the additional DA and other increased wages will be looked after by the Provident Fund administration and as this will involve additional burden on them, I want to know whether the Government will introduce rationalisation of the Provident Fund machinery.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you have understood, you may please answer to that because there is not much time left

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): It is under consideration of the Government. The question of allotting this work to the Provident Fund organisation is being looked into and if rationalisation of work is necessary for greater efficiency, certainly, it would also be considered.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would only like to know whether in view of the fact that in a State like Maharashtra, the region being so vast and also the difficulty and expenses involved in commuting long distances he will think in terms of having sub-regional centres in places like Nagpur so that the grievances of the workers and their claims could be settled on the spot. Now, they are required to go long distances and even upto 500 miles, in some cases. I have been representing this matter for so many years.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: There is a strong force in what the hon Member has said. The matter is under examination.

Rest Houses for Freedom Fighters and Scholarships to their Children

*141. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide Rest Houses for Freedom Fighters and the persons

who took active part in the National movement;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme for awarding scholarships to the children of Freedom Fighters; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to provide Rest Houses for Freedom Fighters. However Government have decided to set up 2 Homes for aged and infirm freedom fighters who have no one to look after. Till such time these Homes are established, it is proposed to set up a temporary Home for about 25 freedom fighters in Delhi. The procedure for admission to the temporary Home will be finalised after suitable accommodation has been secured and other administrative arrangements have been completed.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Education & Social Welfare operated from 1959-60 to 1973-74 a scheme of scholarships and other educational facilities to the children of Freedom Fighters in lower income groups (Income of parents not exceeding Rs. 300/- P.M.) for the purpose of educating their children. The eligible children were given concession in the form of freeships, free seats in hostals and limited number of scholarships and book grants at school and college level. The scheme was administered by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government gave a matching grant to the extent of 50 per cent of the expenditure subject to a ceiling fixed for individual States. The scheme was decentralised with effect from 1-4-1974 and the States have been informed about it.

Continuance of Newsprint Crisis

*142. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether on June 7, 1974, he told a Press Conference that newsprint crisis will continue;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the number of small newspapers already closed down due to non-availability of newsprint, State-wise; and

(d) the long-term and short-term steps being taken to assist the owners of small and medium newspapers to tide over the crisis and when exactly the newsprint crisis is expected to end?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A Press Conference was held by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to announce the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1974-75.

(b) A copy of the Newsprint Allocation Policy as announced by the Minister was laid on the Table of the House on 27th July 1974.

(c) According to the information available so far, no small newspaper has closed down for want of newsprint but a few are reported to have missed publication for short spells.

(d) Government is making every effort to procure more news-print from abroad and to step up indigenous production. Efforts are also underway to set up new newsprint plants in the country.

Setting up of Four River Basin Commissions

*143. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up four river basin commissions in the country;

(b) if so, where these commissions would be set up: and

(c) what would be the functions of these commissions?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Irrigation Commission recommended setting up of Four river Basin Commissions to begin with. The matter is under consideration.

Faults detected at Santaldih Power Station

*144 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of faults have been detected at Santaldih power station during the last six months; and

(b) if so the nature of the faults and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) and (b). After commissioning of the first unit of 120 MW at the Santaldih Thermal Station, a number of operational problems were encountered and overcome. These were the usual teething troubles faced by any new unit. However, a more serious design defect was also located in the boiler feed pumps. This has prevented the station generating to full capacity. The defect is being rectified and the work is expected to be completed in about 2 months.

Guidelines to States for fixing Rates for Inter-State Sale of Power

*145. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given some guidelines to the States for fixing the rates for inter-State sale of power; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the recommendations of the Power Economy Committee and the views expressed by the Central Water and Power Commission and the States thereon, the lines on which inter-State tariffs could be negotiated have been indicated to the States. These give guidance on the following important aspects of the rates for inter-State sale of power:

(1) Firm supply-long-term.
(2) Firm supply-short-term.
(3) Economy inter-change.
(4) Emergency inter-change.
(5) Inadvertant inter-change.
(6) Cost of Spinning reserve.
(7) Fraquency regulation surveys.
(8) Participation agreements.

ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकीकरण विषयक वार्ताएं प्रसारित करने की योजना

146. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि संबंधी विषयों पर आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित की जा रही वार्ताओं की भांति ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकीकरण संबंधी जानकारी पर वार्ताएं प्रसारित करने की योजना

लाभ करने का है जिससे ग्रामीण औद्योगिकीकरण को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) : आकाशवाणी अपने 19 केन्द्रों से ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी उद्यमियों और शिल्पियों के लाभ हेतु लघु, कुटीर और कृषि संबंधी उद्योगों पर कार्यक्रम पहले ही प्रसारित कर रही है ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में राजस्थान के गांवों में बिजली लगाया जाना

*147. श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान के कितने और गांवों में बिजली लगाए जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में राजस्थान के कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में पाली जिले के कुछ गांवों में बिजली लगाई जाएगी और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) पांचवी योजना में 6,000 गांवों में बिजली लगाने का अन्तरिम प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) 1974–75 के दौरान 1,000 गांवो को विद्युतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा 1974–75 के दौरान पाली जिले में 40 गांवो का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है । गांवों के नामो का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

1974–75 के दौरान पाली जिला (राजस्थान) में विद्युतीकरण के लिए प्रस्तावित गांवों के नाम ।

क्रम सं०	गांव का नाम	क्रम सं०	गांव का नाम
1.	कनवास	14.	परचूरा खुर्द
2.	मालपुरिया खुर्द	15.	रूंडिया
3.	मालपुरिया कला	16.	नेठल खुर्द
4.	बसनी मुरायता	17.	उदेशी कुआ
5.	खामल	18.	दोरनारी
6.	बसनी अनन्त	19.	करमवास
7.	बीजपुर	20.	मुरदावा
8.	गोरावास	21.	गुरा बघराज
9.	सदारदा	22.	पीपलाद
10.	मूठन	23.	सारणवास
11.	बसनी नरसिंह	24.	हरियामाली
12.	सीसारवाड़ा	25.	गुरा कलां
13.	चेतरिया	26.	धुरा चुतरण

क्रम सं०	गांव का नाम	क्रम सं०	गांव का नाम
27.	गुरा रामसिंह	34.	कोलवाद
28.	केर खारा	35.	दियोली रलनन
29.	गुरा आदावतन	36.	लाडपुरा
30.	बुरा ममा	37.	गुरा बीजन
31.	खरा नवरा	38.	रायरा कला और खुर्द
32.	ईहोतनद लम्बोदो	39.	सिहपुरा
33.	होरागास	40.	गजनाई

Ban on Indira Brigade

*148. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any demand has been made by different quarters, including the Congress, to put a ban on Indira Brigade throughout the country in general and Bihar in particular; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). There is no information available to Government to indicate that there is any voluntary body under the name of Indira Brigade with and All India character. However, some private volunteer organisations, functioning under this name have come to notice in some parts of the country. Government are aware of reports of suggestions made in some quarters that the activities of such organisations should be curbed or banned. While the law does not ban the functioning of such bodies, there are adequate legal provisions for dealing with such members of these organisations as indulge in activities prejudicial to public peace and order.

Formulation of a Scheme to Reorganise and Improve Power Plants

*149. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has since been drawn up to reorganize and improve the efficiency of the power plants and if so, the main features thereof; and

(b) whether any understanding has been reached between the Centre and the States for full utilization and proper distribution of the power generated amongst themselves and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Proposals for the re-organisation of the electricity industry, so as to improve the efficiency of operation of power plants, as well as the implementation of new projects, have been drawn up. The main features of the scheme are as follows:—

(1) Strengthening of electricity boards and improvement of their management capabilities. Professionalisation of membership of the

electricity boards, and organisation of the boards on functional lines have been suggested.

(2) Separation of construction and generation from distribution by the formation of two separate institutions, has been suggested with a view to introduce greater specialisation and intensification of management for the construction of power projects and generation of electricity.

(3) Functioning of State Electricity Boards is sought to be improved by separating cadres of technical personnel employed on the generating stations from those employed in the distribution of power Expansion the distribution of power Expansion ties, and introduction of modern techniques in material management have been proposed for the electricity boards.

(4) To improve the quality of coal availability to thermal stations, a scheme of quality control is to be introduced alongwith better linkage with collieries.

(5) Concerted efforts at repairs and renovation of plant and equipment have been taken up The BHEL has set up a Service and Spares Unit for this purpose

(6) The States would attempt to flatten their load demand curves so as to reduce peaking requirements so as to enable thermal stations to operate at high load factors. Priority would be given to construction of inter-State lines and inter-State sale of power will be encouraged.

(7) A three-tier monitoring system is being introduced both for generation and transmission, so as to assist in timely management decisions, and the application of necessary correctives.

(b) The States have accepted a target of increasing generation from thermal stations by 25 per cent and to reach a target of generating 6000 kwh/kw of installed capacity. One of the means of doing this would be the inter-State transfer of power from surplus areas to deficit areas. All the States have accepted the need for implementing the guidelines issued by the Centre regarding the rationing of power and its allocation to priority uses. The Central Electricity Authority would assist in sorting out difficulties which may arise between the States. In addition, the Regional Electricity Boards, which are responsible for the integrated operation of systems in each region would be strengthened, and regional load despatch facilities are being created.

Scarcity and Black Marketing of Cement in Ludhiana

*150 SHRI B S BHAURA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the cement is sold in Ludhiana at Rs 30 per bag while the controlled price is Rs. 13'- per bag; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to supply and sell cement at controlled price?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The present availability of cement is not adequate to meet the demand due to various constrants on production, beyond the control of Industry like power cuts, inadequate availability of coal and closed wagons etc. The shortage of cement in Punjab is, therefore, part of the overall shortage of cement faced by the country. While Govenment has no specific information about the rates at which cement is sold in a particular city above the level of prices fixed by Government, it is not unlikely that certain unsocial elements are exploiting the situation.

With a view to make cement available at prices fixed by the Governments, all the State Governments were requested to issue orders under the Essential Commodities Act regulating the sale of cement by grant of permits/licences. The Government of Punjab have also issued such an order but have recently relaxed the control over distribution to the extent of 50 per cent of the supplies received by the dealers as an experimental measure for a period of two months from 31st May, 1974 to 31st July, 1974. The control over sale price of cement is, however, in force. Under the Essential Commodities Act, adequate powers are available to the State Government to deal with unsocial elements indulging in unethical practices.

To distribute equitably the available quantities of cement, quotas were also fixed for each State for the period 1st July, 1973 to 30th June, 1974 on the basis of its average consumption during the preceding five years. These quotas are exclusive of the requirements of Central Government Works and requirements of Large and Medium Industries which are met separately by the Centre. Within the bulk quotas fixed, specific quantities are also earmarked for irrigation and power projects. Allocations are made every quarter on the basis of the anticipated availability of cement from the factories during the ensuing quarter.

Expansion of Kesoram Cement Industries

*151. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given clearance to the Birlas to go ahead with its scheme of financing the expansion project of Kesoram Cement Industries in spite of the serious objections raised by the MRTP Commission; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Messrs. Kesoram Cement have been granted a letter of intent on 6th March, 1974 to set up a cement plant at Patan in Sikar district of Rajasthan for a capacity of 3 lakh tonnes per annum M.R.T.P. Commission had not objected to the proposal but considered the same as a commendable one for the reasons that the additional capacity was necessary to satisfy the growing demand for cement; that the location of the plant in the Northern Zone would be specifically useful in view of the large deficit from which this zone suffers; that the proposed location in a backward district would lead to the utilisation of locally available raw materials, provide additional employment in an under developed area and would significantly contribute to the reduction in regional economic disparities. As the Commission considered that the estimates of internal generation of funds to meet the capital requirements of the project were based on unrealistic and over optimistic assumptions regarding future profit margins, they felt that at least a part of the funds required should be met by the issue of new equity to be offered in the first instance to public financial institutions and accordingly recommended the acceptance of the proposal subject to certain conditions relating to the financing of the scheme.

As these conditions were unacceptable to the party and they felt confident about their ability to meet the cost of the project entirely from its internal resources, it was decided to approve the scheme for the reasons explained above subject to the condition that the applicant company shall implement the project within 3 years entirely from its own internally generated resources and in case of failure to do so, it shall, before resorting to any term borrowings, seek the approval of the Government for a revised scheme of finance when the Govern-

ment would impose suitable conditions on the lines recommended by the M.R.T.P. Commission.

A copy of the Report of the Commission and Order passed by the Central Government thereon was also laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 23rd April, 1974 by the Department of Company Affairs.

Agreement for Technical Know-how

*152. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that poor countries do not gain much by importing technology from advanced countries according to a study by UNCTAD;

(b) the number of agreements signed from January 1973 to July 1974 for getting the imported technology; and

(c) names of the Indian and foreign firms getting such technology?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government are aware of a study prepared by the UNCTAD Secretariat entitled "Major issues arising from the transfer of technology to developing countries" which draws attention to a variety of problems confronting the developing countries in acquiring access to technology on fair and reasonable terms and suggests action in terms of institutional arrangements and policy framework at national as well as international levels.

(b) During the period January 1973 to 30th June 1974, 491 foreign collaboration proposals were approved by Government. Out of these 70 proposals involved foreign equity capital participation. Countrywise break-up of approvals is given in the Statement attached.

(c) Quarterly statements of foreign collaboration proposals approved by the Government during the period ending 30th June, 1974 indicating the name of the Indian party, the name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture and whether the collaboration also involves foreign capital participation, are available in the Parliament Library

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	1973-74 (Jan-June) Total	Financial
1	Australia	2	.
2	Austria	2	
3	Belgium	5	..
4	Canada	3	..
5	Czechoslovakia	10	..
6	Denmark	3	..
7	France	27	4
8	Finland	1	..
9	G.D.R.	5	..

10	F.R.G. (Federal Republic of Germany) . . .	108	14
11	Hungary	2	..
12	Holland/Neatherland	3	2
13	Italy	15	2
14	Japan	62	7
15	Norway	1	..
16	Poland	1	..
17	Sweden	14	1
18	Switzerland	30	6
19	U.K.	84	7
20	U.S.A.	101	25
21	U.S.S.R.	1	..
22	Yougoslavia	1	..
23	Others	10	2
	TOTAL	491	70

Demarcation of Boundary between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh

*153. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demarcation of boundary line between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh along the border of Lakhimpur District has been completed;

(b) whether the Arunachal Administration has occupied certain area, traditionally under the possession of the people of Assam in Lakhimpur District, West of the river Dikrong;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Demarcation of the boundary extending over 270.5 kms. along the Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts of Assam and the Kameng and Subansiri districts of Arunachal Pradesh up to the point where the boundary traverses Dikrang Nadi near Doimukh village has been completed except over a stretch of 27.3 kms. in Taraso area bordering the Darrang District of Assam and the Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh The demarcation of rest of the boundary along Lakhimpur District has not yet been taken up.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Harassment of Harijans by Landlords

*154. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Harijans and their colonies are targets of assault or harassment more

frequently by the landlords in recent days;

(b) the number of attacks against Harijans from April, 1974 to July, 1974;

(c) whether Government are aware that a group of landlords set fire to a Harijan Colony in Cuddapah District on the 4th July, 1974; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to punish the landlords?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (d). Information regarding the recent trend in incidents of harassment of Harijans has been asked for from the States and is awaited. For the period of April-June, 1974, information received from Haryana, Punjab and Pondicherry is as follows:

Haryana—4 cases of attack.

Punjab—2 cases of attach.

Pondicherry—6 cases of minor harassment.

The other States have yet to furnish the information.

2. According to information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, following a dispute between the Harijans and Ryots of Ramanapally village in Cuddapah district over the wages of agricultural labour, one Ryot is reported to have beaten two Harijans on July 4, 1974. When the Harijans of the village questioned the Ryots about the assault, the Ryots collected their men numbering about 500 armed with sticks, axes, etc. and pelted stones at the Harijanwada, assulted some persons including some women and set fire to 98 huts belonging to the Harijans. There was, however, no loss of human life or cattle. Twenty-five injured persons were sent for medical treatment and all of them have been discharged. A case against sixty-nine persons was registered at Chennur Police Station of Cuddapah urban circle and investigation is in progress. Forty accused persons have been arrested and vigorous efforts are continuing to arrest the remaining accused. A police force has been stationed in the village to restore confidence among the Harijans and to maintain law and order. The situation in the village is reported to be peaceful.

Floods in Brahmaputra

*155. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English newspaper dated the 7th July, 1974 an estimated one lakh people have been rendered homeless and hundreds of cattle-heads perished due to Brahmaputra flowing much above the danger mark all over Assam;

(b) whether several bridges were washed away and a number of dykes and embankments breached resulting in extensive damage to crop-land;

(c) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to adopt to save the property as well as the lives of the people of that State; and

(d) the monetary and the medical aid rendered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and b) According to the preliminary assessment made by the State Government of Assam, the floods during June in the rivers of Assam damaged 14,800 houses and 600 cattle heads were lost. A population of 9.8 lakhs, and cropped area of 72,000 hectares were affected. Separate figures of damage due to floods in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries have not been reported by the State Government.

The floods in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries caused 18 breaches in the protective embankments. 15 semi permanent road bridges were also washed away.

(c) The State Government of Assam, who are responsible for the planning and implementation of flood control measures on the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, have implemented during the plans up to the end of the 4th Plan, 3000 kms of embankments and 44 town protection schemes. These have provided reasonable protection to about 7 lakhs hectares of area prone to floods. Such measures are being continued in the vulnerable areas according to the availability of funds. A detention dam on the Pagladiya has been approved. Investigations for storage reservoirs on the Manas, Subansiri and Dihang rivers in the Brahmaputra basin have been taken up by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission of the State Government.

A Central Flood Forecasting unit has been operating at Gauhati during the last five years for issuing forecasts of floods on the Brahmaputra and some of its tributaries. These forecasts are issued to the State authorities who are utilising the same for alerting the people likely to be affected by the floods and also for organising rescue and relief operations. This unit will be continued during the 5th plan period.

(d) Relief measures in the flood affected areas are taken by the State Government. An amount of Rs. 8.23 lakhs as gratuitous relief and Rs. 73,000/- as test relief have so far been sanctioned by the State Government of Assam for the flood affected areas. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs has also been released by the State Government for distribution amongst affected cultivators for raising seedlings for flood affected areas.

Centrally sponsored schemes during Fifth Plan

*156. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has proposed to take up 70 Centrally sponsored schemes during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the State-wise allocation of these Centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OP PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARA): (a) The final list of Centrally sponsored schemes to be included in the Fifth Plan will be available only when the Five Year Plan is finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrests of Hoarders and Black-Marketeers

*157. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many hoarders and black-marketeers have been arrested so far during the last three months in various parts of the country under D.I.R and other Acts;

(b) how many of them have been released or left on bail; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c) According to information received from the States of Orissa and Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi, 89 persons were arrested under D.I.R. and 464 under other Acts, during the 3 months period 1st April 1974 to 30th June 1974, while no arrest was made in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lackshadweep, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram. Out of those arrested, 366 had been released on bail, in accordance with the provisions of law. Information from the remaining States and Union territories is awaited.

Industrial Growth Rate

*158. SHRI C. JANARDHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expect an increase in the growth rate of Industrial production during the current year as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Although there are considerable uncertainties in regard to many factors, it is expected that there would be an improvement in the output of coal and the generation of power, as well as an improvement in the total availability of steel (both imported and indigenous) in relation to demand, this year. Coupled with an expected improvement in the supply of agriculture-based raw materials, the above factors should lead to a higher growth rate in industrial production during the current year.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government, such as the monitoring of public sector undertakings and projects, including rail movement, coal production and power generation, ensuring a rational allocation of scarce materials (like furnace oil), streamlining of the procedure for consideration of applications for industrial licences, import of Capital Goods and approval of foreign collaboration terms.

Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power in July, 1974

*159. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare the seventies as the decade of electricity;

(b) whether a Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power was held on the 12th July, 1974 in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features of the decisions taken thereat?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (Shri K. C. Pant):

(a) There is no formal proposal to declare the seventies as the decade of electricity.

(b) A conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power was held on the 12th and 13th July, 1974 to consider various aspects of the power programme.

(c) The main decisions taken in this Conference are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Average generation from thermal stations should be stepped up to 6000 kWH/kW. In 1974-75, a 25 per cent increase in generation should be achieved by each station, except for those already performing at a high level.

2. The availability of thermal stations should be increased to 85% and they should work at 90% load factor.

3. Quality control measures should be introduced, with the help of the CSIR, and CFRI for coal supplied to power stations. The supply contracts should have appropriate bonus-penalty clauses in future.

4. Central pools of slow moving spare parts should be built up, within 6 months, by the BHEL. About 20% of BHEL capacity would be utilised for manufacture of spare parts.

5. A scheme for licencing of operators of thermal stations should be introduced very shortly. Training facilities should be adequately expanded by the Centre and the States would meet the operating costs of these institutions and also participate in their management.

6. Each State should consider the pattern of demand on its system and introduce, where necessary, steps like staggering of loads and rostering of holidays, so that the demand curve could be flattened. Inter-State sale of power, and integrated operations with neighbouring systems would also be introduced, where possible to help create conditions facilitating a 24-hour uniform load, enabling thermal stations to run at 90 per cent load factor.

7. The CEA should help to sort out difficulties in the way of integrated operation.

8. Construction of inter-State lines should be given high priority. In future the centre may construct such lines using the agency of the State Government wherever possible.

9 An expert group should examine present day maintenance procedures, so as to improve standards of preventive maintenance, and also to suggest steps by which the time taken for routine boiler overhaul could be reduced to 4 weeks. The time taken in turbine maintenance should also be reduced.

10. An expert group should be asked to work out a scheme for incentives for higher generation in thermal stations.

11. Higher levels of specialisation should be achieved by separating cadres of generating personnel from those of transmission and distribution in State Electricity Boards.

12. Teams specialising in overhaul of boilers and turbines should be built up so as to help reduce routine maintenance time and improve quality of work.

13. Steps to reduce transmission losses should be vigorously implemented, and annual targets for this purpose would be fixed by all the States.

14. All States, including those which were presently surplus in power availability, agreed to implement measures to reduce wasteful and ostentatious use of electricity. The Central scheme of rationing of power, would be implemented in all States.

Changes in Administrative Set up of Kerala P & T Circle

*160 SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make any changes in the administrative set up of the Kerala Circle of the Posts & Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Some proposals are under examination by the P&T Board for re-alignment of the Postal and Telecommunication services in the field at the P&T Circle level. These proposals include the Kerala Circle. The examination is at a preliminary stage.

Committees on New Schemes for Saving Steel

*162. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have appointed several committees

which are working on new schemes to save steel through improvements in production process of steel products and their use later on;

(b) if so, how far they have succeeded in this regard; and

(c) the number of schemes implemented and the extent steel saved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Government have been considering the question of need for economy in the consumption of steel in view of shortage of steel in the country.

Through an order issued in 1965, production of structurals in sizes other than those covered by the Indian Standards was banned. The steel plants in the country have been producing medium series of structurals only since light series specified by the ISI cannot be produced in the existing mills. As a result of production of standard structural sizes, it is estimated that a saving of about 12½% in consumption of structurals steel has been achieved.

Government have also been encouraging production and use of cold twisted bars, the total production of which since 1968-69 is about a million tonnes. Through the use of cold twisted bars it has been estimated that there has been a saving of about 20% or 2,00,000 tonnes of steel needed for concrete reinforcement.

A Committee was also set up to go into the various aspects of the question of economy in the use of steel. The Committee submitted its Report in January, 1974. The recommendations of this Committee are being considered for implementation.

दिल्ली में बेसन के नमूनों की जांच

*163. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1973 में दिल्ली में बेसन के 166 नमूनों की जांच की गई थी और इनमें से 86 नमूनों में मिलावट पाई गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मिलावट करने वालों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) दिसम्बर, 1973 में बेसन के बीस नमूनों की जांच की गई थी और उनमें से किसी में भी मिलावट नहीं पाई गई ।

(ख) दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था को और अधिक कठोर करने के प्रयोजन से खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए संसद में चालू अधिवेशन में एक विधेयक पेश किया जा रहा है ।

Utilization of Spare Capacity of Ordnance Factories for Civilian Requirements

*164. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the idle or spare capacities of our Ordnance Factories during peace time;

(b) whether it is possible to utilise this spare capacity of the Ordnance factories to produce items for civilian requirements without impairing defence preparedness; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir. Assessments are made from time to time.

(b) Yes, Sir. The spare capacity in the Ordnance Factories is utilised for the production of items for civil trade, to the extent possible, without impairing Defence preparedness.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Japanese Firm Permitted to Mine Coal

*165. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Japanese firm has been given permission to start coal mining in India?

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reasons for allowing a foreign firm for mining?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Coal Produced in Assam Coal Mines

*166. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal dug out from the coal mines in Assam quarterly;

(b) the quality of coal and for which they are used in the State and outside the State; and

(c) whether certain percentage of those coal could be exported to Bangladesh under the trade agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). The current quartely coal production in the mines in Assam is about 1.2 lakh tonnes. The coal is non-coking, ungraded, with low ash, but comparatively of high sulphur content, which is mostly consumed by the Railways, local tea gardens, small scale industries etc. A small quantity of coal from this area is supplied to Tripura and U.P. for use in brick kilns and small scale industries.

(c) In view of the increased local demand, no coal from these mines could be spared for the present for export to Bangladesh.

Change in year regarding Labour Bureau Conversion Factor

*171. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report submitted by the expert committee of West Bengal regarding the Labour Bureau conversion factor changing the 1939 base year to 1944;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

(c) the extent to which the workers had been cheated due to this wrong calculation made by Simla Labour Bureau; and

(d) whether in view of this, Government propose to revise the Dearness Allowance formula for the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY): (a) to (d) An Expert Committee appointed by the Government of West Bengal submitted a report and the same was sent to Government of India for observations and comments. The series of Calcutta indices on Base 1939 and 1944 are compiled and published by the State Government. These matters fall within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

Spreading of Gastroenteritis in the Capital

*173. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Gastroenteritis has again spread in the capital; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNNG (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) According to the available information, there has not been any unusual spurt in the incidence of Gastroenteritis in Delhi in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

N C C. as Recruitment Centre for Young People in the Army

*174 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry consider N C C as the recruitment centre of young people in the Army and should start from college and University level; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made so far for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (Shri J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप अभी भी पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में भारतीय भूमि

*175. श्री बाबय राव लिखिया : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप भारत की कितनी व कौन-सी भूमि अभी भी पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, और

(ख) उसको खाली कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जैसी सदन को जानकारी है, 1971 के युद्ध के दौरान कब्जे में लिए गये क्षेत्र से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के साथ-साथ सेनाओं की वापसी की गई थी और शिमला समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार जम्मू व कश्मीर में एक दूसरे के दावे में थोड़े में समायोजन द्वारा दोनों पक्षों के बीच समझौते द्वारा नियन्त्रण-रेखा अंकित की गई थी । तथापि, जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्य का एक भाग 1947 से पाकिस्तान के अवैध अधिकार में है ।

(ख) सरकार की यह नीति है कि पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में जम्मू व कश्मीर के भाग में उत्पन्न विवाद को शान्तिपूर्ण द्विपक्षीय बात-चीत के माध्यम से समाप्त किया जाय ।

Labour Situation at Durgapur Steel Plants

*176. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI N. E. HORO.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether he had called a meeting of the Trade Union leaders in July 1974 to discuss the deteriorating labour situation at the Durgapur Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) to what extent the indiscipline at Durgapur has been curbed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) I had not called any such specific meeting. However, I have been

meeting Trade Union leaders frequently and having general discussions with them on industrial relations problems in the public undertakings under my Ministry and more particularly in relation to Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

*177. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to expand the Bhilai Steel plant from its existing capacity of 2.5 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes by December, 1976;

(b) if so, the present position of expansion programme; and

(c) whether Government would be helped by the Soviet experts in the expansion of the Bhilai plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir. It is, however likely that the date of completion will be pushed back. Every effort, however is being made to see that the slippage in the over all schedule is kept down to the minimum.

(b) The Detailed Project Report for the proposed expansion has been prepared. Protocols for acceptance of Technical Project for the Plate Mil and the Continuous Casting Complex have been signed with V/O 'Tiazhpromexport, USSR, in April, 1974 Necessary steps have also been taken for the procurement of indigenous equipment. Preparatory work for (i) site clearance (ii) supply of water and (iii) diversion of Railways etc. is under way.

(c) The 4 MT expansion of Bhilai is included in the items to be covered from the 300 million Roubles Credit. The Indian and the Soviet sides are in constant touch with each other for obtaining all necessary cooperation and help from the USSR

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by U.S.A.

*179. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a news item dated the 10th July, 1974 that Bhutto asks USA to resume arms supply; and

(b) whether the attention of U.S. Government has been drawn towards such a statement and their unfriendly attitude in case shipment of arms is resumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The US Government have once again indicated to us that there is no change in their existing policy of embargo on the supply of lethal weapons to Pakistan or to India

French-American Agreement for Navigational Aid Station on Indian Ocean Island of Reunion

*189. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFARS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the French Cabinet ratified a French-American Agreement on the 17th April, 1974 to set up a navigational aid station on the Indian Ocean Island of Reunion; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir. We have been informed by the French Government that the Agreement is a commercial one in respect of the purchase of Radar equipment to provide air and sea navigational aids which will be available to all seeking them.

(b) We have taken note of this development.

Representation from Fazilka and Abohar Area for Provision of Hindi as Medium of Instructions

1102. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from prominent public men of Fazilka and Abohar areas for providing Hindi as the Medium of instructions for their children in schools; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Representations have been received from residents of Fazilka and Abohar area in the matter.

(b) The matter is being considered in consultation with the State Government;

Research on 27 Drugs by Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow

1103. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow was given of list of 27 drugs vital to national needs for research;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how far the Central Drug Research Institute has succeeded in carrying out research with regard to these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow on its own initiative has identified and standardised 31 processes. The National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) Panel of group IV (Organic Fine Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals etc.). of which the Director, CDRI was the Chairman and the Head of the Medicinal Chemistry Division of the Institute was the convenor, had also suggested a list of 13 projects for inclusion in V Plan of the Institute. Of these 10 projects were already included earlier on their own initiative in the V Plan of the Institute either as new projects or continuing projects from IV Plan

(c) 15 Projects have been handed over to Pharmaceuticals firms for commercialisation. Certain Projects are under progress.

Loss incurred by Hindustan Photo Films manufacturing Company Ltd.

1104. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. (a Government of India Undertaking) having a capital of Rs. 6 crores 32 lakhs, have shown a loss of Rs. 14 crores and 83 lakhs uptill now;

(b) If so, the reasons of such heavy losses, and

(c) the remedial action Government propose to take

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes Sir, M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. having a paid up capital of

Rs. 6.32 crores have incurred a total loss of Rs 14.86 crores upto the 31st March, 1973.

(b) The reasons for such heavy losses are attributable to:—

(i) Low utilisation of capacity;

(ii) Short recovery of prices;

(iii) Excess scrap.

(iv) Low recovery of waste material; and

(v) Heavy interest burden.

(c) To improve machine utilisation, all the 6 base casting machines were modified for utilisation of indigenous cellulose triacetate and the company are thus poised now for optimum utilisation of capacity. The company have also gone in for a jumbo roll conversion programme for X-ray films. roll films and colour positive films and with the full implementation of this programme, the rate of machine utilisation will improve considerably. The company are now in the process of rationalising their selling prices with a view to recovering the full cost of production. In fact, they had increased the prices of some of their products with effect from the 1st March, 1974.

A number of steps have been taken by the company to bring about a reduction in scrap levels like improvements in the equipment and processes. Additional instrumentation and control facilities have been provided in a fairly extensive way. With a view to reducing the solvent loss, a solvent recovery plant has been installed. With the assistance of the Quality Control Unit of ISI, rejection and cause-wise analysis is done every week to bring down the wastage levels.

With the various steps taken to improve the working of the company. they are confident that they can reach the break even point in the near future.

Crash Programme for half--a Million Jobs for Educated unemployed

1105. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crash programme for half-a-millions jobs for educated unemployed has failed to make a dent on the unemployment problem, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the total amount spent so far on these programmes and the additional employment generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Problem of unemployment is very much linked up with economic growth rate. A special programme to provide jobs to half-a-million educated was taken up during 1973-74. Self generating employment schemes under this programme have certainly made a dent and have provided self confidence to the youngsters to stand on their own and also to provide employment to others. The total central assistance released upto the end of March, 1974 under this programme was about Rs. 54 crores and the additional employment generated was about 3 lakhs.

Jobs created under crash programmes for Employment

1106. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobs created under the crash programmes for Employment from the date of launching each scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether the targets fixed for the purpose have been achieved and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to accelerate the process to provide jobs to the educated unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNTNG (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The number of jobs created since inception under the various special schemes taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan are given State-wise in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-8098/74]

(b) The objectives of the various schemes were spelled out but targets in terms of number of persons to be employed were not generally fixed. In the case of the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme which was taken up in 1973-74 with a Budget provision of Rs. 100 crores the objective was to create half a million jobs. However, in view of several difficulties like recession in economy, credit squeeze by banks, an economy of Rs. 30 crores which had to be affected, the content and size of this programme was naturally restricted. Despite these difficulties, it was possible to create over 3 lakh jobs under this programme in 1973-74. It may also be stated that some of the schemes taken up under this programme have spilled over to the current year and are at present being implemented. The final figures of employment generated under this programme will, therefore, be known when these spill over schemes are completed.

(c) During the Fifth Plan, bulk of employment opportunities will be created through the implementation of sectoral programmes. In addition, an Employment Promotion Programme with thrust on self-employment has been taken up during the year 1974-75 with a Central Budget provision of Rs. 40 crores.

Employment is very much linked up with the over all economic growth rate. It has been therefore emphasised to accelerate the growth rate in the Fifth Plan and it is expected that considerable job opportunities will be created during the Fifth Plan both for educated and others.

1321 RS—3.

Shifting of Office of National Textile Corporation

1107. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the National Textile Corporation has been shifted to 'Surya Kiran' building on Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the total space occupied and monthly rent therefor;

(c) the amount of advance rent paid if any; and

(d) the reason for shifting the office to new premises?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A part of the Corporation is also located in Vandhana Building nearby.

(b) The floor area occupied by the Corporation in 'Surya Kiran' Building and Vandhana Building is 10,340 square feet and 6914.52 square feet, at monthly rents of Rs. 26,884.00 and Rs. 18,275.72 respectively.

(c) For the space occupied in 'Surya Kiran' Building an advance of Rs. 1.61,304.00, equal to six months rent had been paid, which has since been fully covered. For the space occupied in Vandhana Building, an advance of Rs. 1,09,654.32, equal to 6 months rent has been paid. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 91,378.60 equivalent to five month's rent has since been adjusted. and the remaining amount of Rs. 18,275.72, i.e., one months' rent has been retained by the lessor as security deposit.

(d) Pending location of suitable accommodation, the head office of the Corporation was located on a temporary basis, partly in a few rooms of Udyog Bhavan, and partly in premises in Rouse Avenue. Government required the rooms occupied by the Corporation in Udyog Bhavan for their own

use, and hence the Corporation had to vacate them. As a result, this temporary arrangement had to be substituted by a more suitable accommodation as at present.

Nationalisation of Refractory Industry and Orissa Cements

1108. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether the Government have considered any proposal to nationalise the refractory industry in general and Orissa Cements in particular, in order to meet the requirements of steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Government have no such proposal under consideration.

Demonstration by the workers of the Ayodhya Textile Mills

1109. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of Ayodhya Textile Mills held a demonstration in front of the Office of the National Textile Corporation, New Delhi on the 14th June, 1974;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands of the workers were the withdrawal of dismissal orders against 9 workers, investigation into the cases of alleged embezzlement by officers of the mill, implementation of modernisation programme to increase the output, and that an inquiry be made into reasons for the shortage of, and inadequate supply of raw materials, spare parts and coal etc.

(c) National Textile Corporation is examining the various demands.

Taking over of Cashew Factories by Kerala Government

1110. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has sought concurrence to its Ordinance to empower the State Government to take over cashew factories which receive quota of raw nuts, but violate the conditions that the workers should be paid prescribed wages and the allotment not diverted elsewhere; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed Ordinance sought to provide that the State Government may acquire those cashew factories, which do not follow the provisions of the Factories Act and the Labour Laws or act in violation of the conditions imposed by the Cashew Corporation of India regarding the processing of raw nuts or create conditions of large scale unemployment, other than by way of lay off or retrenchment, of the workers. Instructions of the President for the promulgation of the Ordinance were conveyed on the 24th June, 1974.

Investigations made to trace out Shri Swapan Sarkar, missing scientist from Atomic Minerals Division, Bihar

1111. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 7110 on 17th April, 1974 regarding missing scientist from Atomic Minerals Division, Bihar and to state the result of the investigations made to trace out Shri Swapan Sarkar?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Despite vigorous police investigations, no trace of Shri Swapan Kumar Sarkar has been found. Further afforts are continuing.

C.B.I. Probe into Coir Board's Operations

1112. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.I. has been asked to probe into certain aspects of the Coir Board's operations; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the time by which the investigations are expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELAPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Computers from Soviet Union

1113. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of ELECHRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import computers from Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A few computers have been brought into India from the Soviet Union since 1959. The first such computer was installed at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta; and further ones at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thumba and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay. Arrangements are being made to import some third generation computers of the RJAD series from the Soviet Union to meet some of the large immediate computational requirements; the first of them is awaiting installation at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. Some of the systems to be imported will be paid for by export to the Soviet Union of soft-weare generated on them.

राजस्थान में भील और मेगवाल जाति के भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि का आवंटन

1114 **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्राइब रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट उदयपुर द्वारा प्रकाशित एक पुस्तक के पृष्ठ 25 के पैरा 3 के अनुसार राजस्थान राज्य के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के कुछ गांवों में भूमिहीन भील तथा मेगवाल जाति के व्यक्तियों को जीविका उपार्जन के लिये सरकार ने कुछ भूमि आवंटित की थी;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र के कुछ निहित स्वार्थों ने यह प्रयत्न किये थे कि सरकार इन व्यक्तियों को भूमि आवंटित न करे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Fire in New Courts Building in June 1974

1115. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in the New Courts building, Delhi during the month of June, 1974;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of property as a result thereof; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted to find out the causes of fire and if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A fire broke out on the after noon of 18th June, 1974, in the Record Room (Criminal) on the 3rd floor (West Wing) of Tis Hazari Courts building where records of decided cases of the magisterial courts were kept.

(b) In addition to some damage to the buildings and electric installation etc., 14 chairs, 5 tables and 18 racks were damaged beyond repair. A number of files were also destroyed by fire.

(c). Delhi Police have registered a case u/s 436 IPC and the cause of the fire is being investigated The District Judge, Delhi, has also ordered a departmental inquiry against six officials posted in the Record Office for carelessness and gross misconduct.

Consumption of Fuel Oil in Thermal Power Stations

1116. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fuel oil consumed in each of the major thermal power stations in the country since January, 1974; and

(b) how far saving of fuel oil in thermal power stations has been achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement giving average monthly consumption of fuel oil in major thermal power stations since January, 1974 is enclosed.

(b) It has been possible to achieve an overall reduction of about 20 per cent in the consumption of oil in stations using oil as a secondary fuel.

The overall saving in the case of thermal stations using oil as a primary fuel has been only marginal.

Statement

Average Monthly consumption of major Thermal Power Stations since anuary, 1974

S. No.	Name of Power Stations	Average monthly consumption since January, 1974
		(in tonnes)
A.—*Thermal Stations using oil as Secondary Fuel*		
1.	D.E.S.U.	3688
2.	Badarpur	756
3.	Harduagani 'A'	151
4.	Harduagani 'B'	919
5.	KESA	23
6.	Panki	272
7.	Obra (350 MW)	1460
8.	Kothagudem	1402
9.	Ramagundam	600
10.	Ennore	3334
11.	Basin Bridge	981
12.	Bhusaval	106

1	2	3
13.	Parli	150
14.	Paras	100
15.	Nasik	386
16.	Satpura	663
17.	Korba	466
18.	Amarkantak	55
19.	Patratu	3147
20.	Bokaro	134
21.	Chandrapura	665
22.	Durgapur (DVC)	1706
23.	Bandel	182
24.	Durgapur (W. B.)	3318
25.	Santaldih	570
26.	Neyveli	441
B—*Thermal Stations using oil as Primary Fuel*		
1.	Ahmedabad	14406
2.	Barauni	6766
3.	Dhuvaran	66693
4.	Trombay	32927
5.	Kandla	1480
6.	Sikka	1093

Construction of Irrigation Channels in Ladakh

1117. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken for construction of irrigation channels and irrigation of all arable land in Ladakh as the layers of the soil are not more than a few inches thick and rainfall is very sparse. and there can be no production without extensive irrigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The State Government has undertaken four irrigation schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Work on two schemes is nearing completion and is in progress on the other two. The State has proposed 17 schemes for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan, two of them being medium and the rest minor. They are in the investigation stage.

Transfer of Employees of R.M.S. 'NB' Division to P.T. Division

1118. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9481 on the 8th May, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the R.M.S. employees of 'NB' Division are still insisting on retaining the Samastipur-Katihar Section under 'NB' Division and on attaching U-29 (Barauni-Allahabad) R.M.S. Section to 'NB' Division and have made representations thereabout; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to retain and attach the above sections to 'NB' Division particularly because their areas of operation fall in North Bihar and Patna is outside this area requiring remote control better suited for Eastern Railway Mail Service as 'PT' Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No Sir. At present, there is no Section having its beat between Samastipur and Katihar. No demand has been received after 8th May, 1974 from the RMS Employees of 'NB' Division for attaching W-25 (Barauni-Gorakhpur) and U-29 (Barauni-Allahabad) Section to 'NB' Division.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure Incurred on Inauguration of Western Kosi Canal Project in January, 1974

1119. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6889 on the 16th April, 1974 regarding expenditure incurred on the inauguration of Western Kosi Canal in January, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the Western Kosi Canal project has been inaugurated officially four times;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the inauguration on the 30th January, 1974 was done by a candidate who had filed his nomination papers just a day before *i.e.* the 29th January, 1974; and

(d) if so, the reasons why Kosi Project made to bear the expenses and not the candidate in whose electoral interest this fourth inauguration took place?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) The first 22 miles of the Western Kosi Canal falls in Nepal and remaining 48 miles in ndia. The portion of the canal in India was inaugurated twice. The first inauguration was done on the 9th February, 1962. As the land was not made available by His Majesty's Government of Nepal the work could not be started then. After an agreement was reached with His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the inauguration of the Indian portion took place a second time on the 30th January, 1974, in village Khojpur and the preliminary works were started.

(c) The inauguration on the 30th January, 1974, was done by the Chief Minister of Bihar who had filed his nomination papers on the 29th January. 1974.

(d) The Government of Bihar have stated that since it was on official inauguration the expenditure was borne by the Kosi Project and that he inauguration had nothing to do with election

Treatment of C.D. Headquarters as category stations for providing P.C.Os.

1120. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations were made to Government to declare the Community Development Block Headquarters as the category stations for the provisions of P.C.Os. in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether this proposal has been considered by the Government; and

(c) if so, the decision taken and if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the date on which the representation for making the C.D. Block Headquarters the category stations for a P.C.O. was received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to treat Block Headquarters Stations as Category Stations for opening P.C.Os. on loss. The present conditions regarding minimum anticipated returns will apply.

Opening of P.C.Os. in Rural Areas

1121. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 558 on the 3rd April, 1974 regarding postal, telegraph and telephone communications in the rural areas during Fifth Plan and state the funds allotted for the opening of P.C.Os. in the rural areas as against the allotment of funds for telephone connections in urban areas in the year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): Funds are not allotted specifically in the budget for urban and rural areas in respect of telephone service. About Rs. 117 crores has been povided in the budget for 1974-75 for local and long distance telecom. systems including switching systems. It is roughly estimated that out of the above amount, the expenditure on opening of long distance P. C. Os. which are mostly in rural areas will be of the order of rupees two and a half crores

Linking of Una Telephone Exchange with Dehra Gopipur Exchange

1122. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to link Una Telephone Exchange with Dehra Gopipur Exchange of Kangra District. H.P. has been sanctioned by the P & T Department;

(b) if so, the date when it was sanctioned, if not, the likely date by which it would be sanctioned; and

(c) the likely date of the completion of this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SNGH): (a) and (b) A composite project for linking Una telephone exchange with Dehra Gopipur and for expansion of other exchanges in the area is under examination by the Punjab Circle. This will be processed expeditiously.

(c) Since the execution of the work depends on a number of factors like sanction of component estimates, receipt of stores and other equipment. no target date can be fixed at present.

Progress of paper and newsprint projects in Public Sector

1124. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on each of the paper and newsprint projects under construction in the public sector; and

(b) the action being taken to expedite their completion and commissioning in view of the acute shortages of these items in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):

(a) Nagaland Plup|Paper Project—(Annual Capacity 30,000 tonnes)

The project is under implementation. The civil works are in progress and the major part of the machinery has been ordered. The remaining items of machinery are likely to be ordered very shortly. The project is expected to be completed in 1976-77.

Kerala Newsprint Project—(Annual Capacity 80,000 tonnes).

The land has been acqiured. The tenders for plant, and equipment have been invited, scrutinised and finalised. Orders for machinery are expected to be placed shortly.

Nowgong and Cachar Projects—(80,000 tonnes of paper each).

The land is in the process of being acquired and some portions have already been taken possession of. The proposalus for placement of orders by the Corporation with the suppliers of plant and machinery are ready. The detailed Projects Reports are being examined and a decision on the clearance of these projects from the investment angle is expected to be taken shortly.

Mandya National Paper Mills

(First phase expansion from 35 to 60 tonnes per day)

The project is being implemented.

(b) Efforts are being made to expedite the implementation of the above projects. The projects involve not only substantial investment but also considerable import of equipment and other arrangement, which necessarily involve a long gestation period.

Shifting of Electronics Corporation to New Bombay

1125. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under conderation to shift the Electronics Corporation to New Bombay and to make massive investments for its activities in the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the broad features of the activities decided upon and their phasing; and

(c) whether foreign collaborations have been negotiated for any of the activities, and if so, the facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration to shift the Electronics Corporation of India Limited which is currently located at Hyderabad to Bombay.

The Department of Electronics has poposed in the Fifth Plan period several new activities in technologically sophisticated areas such as Computers, Microwave Sub Systems and Components (including Special Electron Tubes) etc. to hive off the R. & D. activities now being carried on at several institutions to semi-commercial production. The possibility of locating such activities in a separate Complex at New Bombay is being examined by the Department. No decision has, however, been taken as to its location or phasing, nor has any collaboration been negotiated for any of the activities.

Science and Technology Plan

1126. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the Science and Technology plan which is to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the allocations made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Science and Technology Plan is a part of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) The Volume I and II of the Draft Science and Technology Plan (1974-79), which gives the main features and allocations made was placed on the Table of the House on the 26th March, 1974.

Utilisation of installed capacity in Industries

1127. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the installed capacity in fertilisers, textiles, commercial vehicles, cement and paper has been fully utilised during the year 1973;

(b) the reasons for shortfall; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) A statement showing installed capacity, production during 1973, percentage utilisation of capacity and reasons for low utilisation of capacity in respect of fertilisers, cement, paper and paper board commercial vehicles and textiles is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-8099/74].

(c) Every effort is being made by Government to remove the various constraints that have effected optimum utilisation of installed capacity in different industries. A series of measures have been taken for monitoring the working of the public sector undertakings and projects, with special reference to rail movement, coal production and power generation; encouraging import substitution and conservation of scarce industrial raw materials; affording preferred treatment to 33 important industries for the allocation of furnace oil; ensuring a more rational allocation of limited foreign exchange between priority and non-priority industries; and streamlining of the various procedures for the consideration of applications for various types of approvals required by Government.

Satellite launched by India

1128. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any satellite was launched by India in the month of June, 1974;

(b) if so, the altitude and orbit covered by the said satellite; and

(c) the scientific findings recorded by instruments fitted therein?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sluices in barrage over river Ghagra for supply of water to District Bahraich (U.P.)

1129. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether sluices have been provided for in the barrage over river Ghagra at Kailashpuri, District Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh) for supplying water to the District of Bahraich;

(b) if so, whether any canal is to connect the said sluices; and

(c) when such canal is to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) A regulator has been constructed on the left flank of Ghagra Barrage keeping in view the possibility of constructing a canal for irrigation in Ghagra-Rapti Doab in the district of Bahraich, Gonda and Basti.

(c) The canal will be constructed when the proposed Left Bank Ghaghra canal project is taken up.

Rural Electrification in District Bahraich

1130. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether villages inhabited by Tharus, a scheduled tribe, in the District of Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh) have been extended the benefits of rural electrification; and

(b) whether the villages where scheduled caste people reside have been given the benefit of rural electrification in the District of Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There are 12 villages in Bahraich District inhabited predominantly by the Tharu Tribe. All

these villages are small and their population ranges from 76 to 676. None of these villages has been electrified so far.

(b) Out of 1873 villages in Bahraich District, 313 villages were electrified upto 31-3-1974. The number of Harijan bastis electrified was 24.

Request by Central Government Employees leaders for P.M.'s intervention in stopping Victimization of Central Government Employees

1131. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees' leaders have urged upon her to intervene and stop victimization of Central Government Employees who had taken part in the 10th May, 1974 strike; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Some representations have been received on behalf of associations/unions of employees of the Central Government (other than the Railway employees) requesting reconsideration of the action taken against the employees for their participation in the strike by certain sections of the Central Government employees on the 10th May, 1974. Any action against such employees for violation of the Conduct Rules or other Service regulations or any other law of the land which is equally applicable to them, cannot be treated as victimisation. The policy of the Central Government in suchcases is that the law should be allowed to take its own course.

Power shortage in Northern Region

1132. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Region of the country is severely suffering from power shortages;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its impact on agricultural production; and

(c) the steps being taken to save this region from the continuing power crisis?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) There is acute power shortage in some of the States in the Northern Region viz. Punjab, Haryana and U.P.

(b) The main reasons for the shortages are:

(i) demand for power rising far more rapidly than the supply;

(ii) delay in the commissioning of the projects due to delay in the supply of equipment, delay in completion of civil works, shortage of essential materials like cement, steel, gases etc.;

(iii) delayed monsoons.

(c) The following steps are being taken to mitigate the power shortages:

(i) Utilisation of existing power installations is being maximised by monitoring of the performance of generating stations and arranging for supply and transport of coal and fuel oil, spare parts, etc.

(ii) The projects which are nearing completion are being expedited to ensure early commissioning of the generating units.

(iii) Neighbouring States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar, as well as Delhi are assessing deficit States by transferring surplus power.

(iv) A system of rational utilisation of available energy so as to maximise agricultural and industrial production and minimise distress due to power shortage has been recommended to each State.

(v) Ostentatious and inessential consumption of electricity is being curbed.

Extension of Submarine Cable System into Indian Ocean

1133. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the global submarine telephone cable map, the Indian Ocean region suffers from a major gap between Singapore and Suez, while the rest of the world is getting day by day better submarine telephone cables;

(b) if so, whether Indian Government have made concerted efforts to extend the Commonwealth wideband submarine cable system into the Indian Ocean region by linking Malaysia with India and Sri Lanka; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, submarine telephone cable system does not exist in the Indian Ocean region between Singapore and Suez.

(b) and (c) A Conference of Commonwealth countries attended by representatives of India and nine other Commonwealth countries, was held in Bombay from 21st to 30th May, 1974, to consider plans for extension of Commonwealth Submarine Telephone Cable system to India and other countries in the Indian Ocean region. The Conference was in the nature of a regional planning exercise to carry out traffic and system studies and financial evaluation for possible alternative configurations to be coordinated with the long-term planning activities of Commonwealth telecommunication partnership countries.

Commissioning of Power Projects to Ease Power Shortage

1134. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposals to commission about eight power projects spread over various regions to ease the power shortage; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) During 1974-75, it is proposed to commission nine new power generation projects besides additions to capacity in 8 other projects.

The main features of the new projects are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing features of new projects to be commissioned during 1974-75.

	Project	State	Ultimate capacity	Capacity during the year
			MW	MW
1	Gurunanak	Punjab	2 x 110	110
2	Faridabad	Haryana	2 x 55	110
3	Yamuna Stage II	U.P.	3 x 60	180

4	Yamuna Stage IV	U.P.	2 x 10	10
5	Ramganga.	U.P.	3 x 60	60
6	Koyadi	Maharashtra	4 x 120	240
7	Ukai (Thermal) 1st unit . .	Gujarat	2 x 120	120
8	Ukai Hydro	Gujarat	4 x 75	150
9	Kothagudem	Andhra Pradesh	2 x 110	220

Elimination of Fake Small Units

1135. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industry has announced that Government would ruthlessly eliminate small units which were existing only on paper to make raw material available to genuine manufacturers; and

(b) if so, whether some steps have been taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). A nationwide Census of Small scale units is in progress. The results of the Census are expected to be available by the end of 1974. Instructions have been issued to the authorities concerned to take suitable action to ensure that the units which exist only on paper are not given assistance.

Pruning in Core Sector in view of Shortage of Resources

1136. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether core sector projects of power, coal fertilisers and steel will begin to languish even from the first year of the Fifth Plan for want of resources,

(b) whether the Finance Minister at the last meeting of the Planning Commission had ruled out the possibility of any additional resource mobilisation during the year; and

(c) whether in the above context pruning of the core sector has become inevitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (c) It will not be correct to say that the core sector projects will languish in the first year of the Fifth Plan for want of resources Due to the present difficult economic situation the Government have appointed two Committees to examine the possibilities of effecting economy in both plan and non-plan expenditure. The intention is to safeguard the core sector projects to the maximum extent possible.

(b) No, Sir.

Recovery of Instalments by N.S.I.C.

1137. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of defaulters who fail to pay up instalments due

to the National Small Industries Corporation, is growing year after year;

(b) if so, whether a task force has been set up to work out a detailed plan for effective recovery of the money; and

(c) if so, whether some steps will be taken to ensure proper guarantee or surety against which money is given to the applicants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHAMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) For effective recovery of instalments due to the NSIC, action has been taken to constitute a task force for each States|Union Territory comprising representatives of the NSIC and the States|Union Terrritory agencies.

(c) NSIC does not give cash loans. The ownership of machines suplied under its hire-purchase scheme rests with NSIC till all payments have been made by the hire-purchasers. No other gurantee or surety is envisaged.

Concession to Entrepreneurs for setting up industries

1138. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether new entrepreneurs find it difficult to establish themselves and to compete with established industries;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of giving certain concessions to the new entrepreneurs to enable them to establish themselves; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and how far these measures are going to help them in setting up new industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) The Comittee on Development of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs in its reports has referred to certain difficulties that come in the way of the growth of entrepreneurship, particularly among new and medium entrepreneurs and have suggested certain measures to help new entrepreneurship. The Government have considered the recommendations made by the Committee and have issued a Resoulation on 25-7-74, containing Government's decisions on the report, a copy thereof is laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library See* No. LT-8100|74]

Allocation of funds for development of Backward Areas

1139. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of allocating more funds for development of backward areas in the country; and

(b) if so. the decision taken in the matter with special reference to Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) The Centre's approach to the development of backward areas and the allocation of funds for their accelerated development has been spelt out in Chapter 14 of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, Volume II. The principal measures proposed for uplifting these areas are briefly enumerated below:

(1) The Centre has provided for additional assistance for the identified tribal and hill areas in the Fifth Five Year Plan and the States have been requested to draw up integrated area development plans for their hill areas and sub-plans for their tribal areas.

(2) Introduction of National Programme of Minimum Needs under which deficiencies below certain limits in respect of elementary education,

rural health, rural water supply, nutrition, rural roads, rural electrification, and house sites for homeless will be removed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. These programmes are location specific and norm-oriented and will particularly benefit backward areas.

(3) Setting up of the North Eastern Council with allocation of Central funds for accelerating the process of development in the North Eastern Region.

(4) Reinforcement of measures for the preparation of integrated district plans and, in the meanwhile, disaggregation of the divisible outlays in the States' plans between districts

(5) Strengthening of planning capabilities at the State level.

(6) Reinforcement of measures taken for the drought affected areas and continuation of drought-prone area programmes.

(7) Continuation and re-inforcement of the SFDA'MFAL areas

The final picture for Orissa as for the other States for the Fifth Five Year Plan period with regard to the availability of resources for various programmes including those concerned with the developments of backward areas will emerge only after the NDC has evolved a formula for the allocation of Central assistance and the Fifth Plan has been finalised

Assistance to local entrepreneurs for setting up Cement Industries in Backward Areas

1140. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether any special assistance is proposed to be given to the local entrepreneurs in backward areas to start cement factories which are capital intensive?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Apart from certain financial incentives already announced by the Government for industries to be established in districts areas declared as backward for purposes of such assistance, no special assistance is proposed to be given to the local entrepreneuers in backward areas to start cement factories which are capital intensive.

Scheme to make Fifth Plan Agriculture-oriented

1141. SHRI P. VENTAKASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has considered the desirability of making the Fifth Five Year Plan more agriculture-oriented, and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approach of the Government has been enumerated in this regard in the Draft plan document.

Growth Centres in Backward Areas

1142 SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to identify growth centres in the backward areas and provide infrastructure in these growth centres in order to start industries; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHAMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan document (Part II) envisages development of infra-structure in selected growth centres in backward areas.

Proposals of this Ministry for the Annual Plan 1974-75 regarding industrial development of backward areas include the scheme for providing infra-structural facilities at selected growth centres in the backward districts and setting up a Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation for the purpose. The proposals are to be considered further on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee set up for evolving a suitable strategy for development of industries in backward areas.

Nationalization of Sick Textile Mills

1143 SHRI N K. SANGHI:
SHRI D. B CHANDRA GOWDA·
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments are opposed to Central move to nationalise the textile mills the management of which has been taken over by the Central Government and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the profitability of these mills since their take over and the amount of additional investment made by the respective State Governments and the total amount of compensation that will be required to be paid in the event of nationalization?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Out of 183 textile undertakings whose management has been taken over by the Central Government, possession of 6 undertakings has not been obtained due to stay orders issued by Courts of Law. One undertaking has not yet restarted and another was restarted in February, 1974 only. A statement indicating the net profit|loss since take over of the remaining 95 undertakings is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8101|74]

The position in regard to grant of loans to these mills for working capital and modernisation by the respective State Governments till the end of June, 1974, is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT- 174]. It is proposed to enact legislation, shortly, for nationalisation of textile undertakings whose management has been taken over by the Central Government, which will include provisions for payment of suitable amounts to the owners of these undertakings

Rural Electrification in Backward States

1144 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to give priority to backward States in the matter of rural electrification;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether all the rural areas in the country would be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The programme of rural electrification is formulated and executed by the State Govts.|State Electricity Boards. However, additive financial assistance is provided to the

State Electricity Boards for implementing rural electrification schemes, by the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd, a Public Sector Undertaking set up by the Govt. of India. Loans are provided by the Corporation on softer terms for rural electrification in areas which are hilly tribal and economically backward. Besides, rural electrification is being taken up as an essential component of the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Plan in order to supplement the resources of the backward States and ensure that during this period at least 30 to 40 per cent of the rural population would be covered with this facility. The broad principles for the formulation of the programme and the allocation of resources to States are as follows:—

(a) Only those States which will not have reached a coverage of 40 per cent by the end of the Fourth plan would normally be eligible for allocation under the Minimum Needs Programme. In exceptional cases, however, some provision is being made under this programme, to enable the States to provide adequately for the tribal and backward pockets which have been left behind in this respect, even when their average coverage has reached the level of 30 to 40 per cent

(b) Financial provisions will be made in this programme only to the extent of enabling such States to reach the minimum national level of coverage fixed at 30-40 per cent

(c) No time bound programme for rural electrification has yet been framed for all the villages in the country. This is a huge task and its accomplishment would depend upon the preparation of economically viable schemes as also on the availability of funds and the development of power and load demand of the various sectors.

Raising on Cess on Industrial Units for Research and Development

1145. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise research and development cess on industrial units, if so, whether any fresh legislation is being contemplated in this regard;

(b) whether the cess will be calculated on the volume of the company's turn-over; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether any industry will be exempted from cess?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) The suggestion to levy cess as a means to promote R&D in industries has been made by the National Committee on Science and Technology. It is now engaged in working out the details of the proposal which will be submitted to Government for consideration.

Commissioning of Electronic Telephone Exchange for Commercial Trial

1146. SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunication Research Centre is to commission a 1000 line electronic telephone exchange for commercial trial;

(b) whether the new exchange will use a digital computer for putting through telephone calls;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether the computer stores in its memory the telephone number required by a subscriber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SNGH): (a) Yes Sir, it is proposed to put on commercial trial a 1000 line electronic telephone exchange based on designs evolved in the Telecommunication Research Centre.

(b) The commercial trial exchange will use a digital computer for putting through telephone calls.

(c) This digital computer has been indigenously developed at the Telecommunication Research Centre and has been specifically optimised for efficient processing of telephone calls under Indian conditions. The design emphasises use of indigenous components.

(d) Yes Sir, it is necessary for the computer to store in its memory the telephone number requested by the subscriber in order to establish the call.

Production of Newsprint in NEPA

1148. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of newsprint at NEPA is likely to increase in the year 1974;

(b) whether the quality of newsprint is likely to improve;

(c) whether there is likely to be a revision of the price of NEPA newsprint; and

(d) if so, the details of (a), (b) and (c)?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The production started picking up towards the end of 1973. As against the targeted production of 3542 tonnes per month, the production in the month of December, 1973. was 5160 tonnes. The anticipated production during 1974 is likely to exceed 55,000 tonnes as compared to 43,847 tonnes in 1973.

(b) to (d). Continuous efforts are being made not only to maintain the quality but also to improve it further by increasing the brightness of the newsprint. However, the success of these efforts would depend on the nature of raw materials available to the Mill. The question of revision of price of newsprint is under examination.

Shortage of Paper

1148. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to acute shortage of paper of all varieties;

(b) whether the production capacity in paper industry is being augmented;

(c) if so, the likely output in the year 1974;

(d) whether paper manufacturers have been given any price increase; and

(e) whether any particular attention will be paid to bringing down the price of paper which is used by the students for notebooks and the type of the paper which is being used for making text books and if so, the details of these measures?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Around 8 lakh tonnes.

(d) and (e). There is not statutory control on the price of paper. The manufacturers have increased the

prices of different varieties of paper over the last one year. The industry has agreed to supply two lakh tonnes of white printing paper for meeting the requirements of students and Government at a price of Rs. 2750 per tonne subject to certain standard deductions in respect of supplies to Government. Allocation of this paper to the various States is in progress.

Anti-Malayalee Feeling at the Kali Project in Karnataka

1149. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information that anti-malayalee feeling is being boosted at the Kali Project in North Kanara District of Karnataka;

(b) whether any discriminatory orders under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been issued by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Karwar;

(c) whether the Central Government have asked the Karnataka Government to take steps with a view to restoring brotherly relationships between the workers belonging to different linguistic groups on the Kali Project; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not approaching the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MNISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The State Government have reported that there was some tension due to inter union rivalry between the workers at the Kali Project.

(b) The Government of Karnataka have denied that any such order was issued by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Karwar.

(c) and (d). In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Integration Council which were commended to the State Government, Taluka and Thana Integration Councils have been formed in the State to establish brotherly retations amongst workers belonging to different linguistic groups. The State Government are earnestly engaged in maintaining normalcy and in speedy restoration of cordial relations amongst different linguistic groups.

Bonus to Employees of Coir Board

1150. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been informed of the decision of the Coir Board to request centre to grant permission for giving bonus to the employees of the Coir Board;

(b) whether any decision has been taken about it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is under examination in consultation with other authorities.

Setting up of Refractory Unit in Kerala

1151. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract has been signed between Soviet Union and India to help in setting up a refractory unit in Kerala;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to come up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A Letter of Intent dated the 31st October, 1972 has been granted to the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Trivandrum for establishing a new unit in Kerala State for the manufacture of various types of Specialised Refractories with a total capacity of 31,000 tonnes per annum subject to the import of capital goods and foreign collaboration, if necessary, being settled to the satisfaction of Government. The 'letter of intent' has recently been revalidated upto 31st December, 1974. The Corporation have been negotiating with various foreign parties for securing technical collaboraton and Messrs Tiajpromexport, Moscow, U.S.S.R. have now agreed to provide the necessary technical know-how and assistance to the Corporation for implementing this project. Government have approved of payment of fees required by Messrs. Tiajpromexport from the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation for preparation of a detailed feasibility report and for establishment of the project by their team of technical experts. The fact whether the Corporation has actually entered into a contract with the Soviet organisation is being ascertained.

According to the information furnished by the State Industrial Development Corporation, the project is likely to be impemented by 1978-79.

Construction of Idikki Dam

1152. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of main dam at Idikki has almost been completed; and

(b) if so, when the whole complex is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The main Idikki Dam was completed in May, 1974. The other two dams namely, Cherutheni and Kulamavu, are in an advanced stage of construction.

The Idikki Power Project Stage I is expected to commence power generation by June, 1975 and the entire Stage I (3 x 130 MW) will be completed by March, 1976.

Idikki Stage II comprising of an additional installation of 3 x 130 MW generating sets, is scheduled to be completed by 1978-79.

Subsidy for Irrigation Facilities

1153. SHRI BISWANATH JHJUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether while the income through agricultural production has recorded a three fold increase over the last one decade, the irrigation facilities continue to be heavily subsidised and the Central Government have to share a great part of this subsidy

(b) if so, whether the Centre has asked the State Governments to raise their revenue through this source and gradually reduce their dependence on Central subsidy; and

(c) if so, what has been the reaction of the respective State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are executed by the State Governments within their overall Development Plans. Irrigation schemes generally yield low returns to the State Exchequer and the State Governments have been subsidising irrigation facilities. The Central Government has often impressed upon the State Governments the need to increase the water charges and collect betterment

levy where permissible to enhance the resources of the State. Irrigation schemes contribute substantially towards increased agricultural production thus contributing towards supplementing the food and fibre requirements of the country. With other inputs, irrigation facility could enable agricultural produce to increase nearly two to three fold as compared to that under rain fed conditions. However, the increase would depend upon local conditions including the availability of water, fertility of the soil, other inputs, cropping pattern etc.

(c) The States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal have so far announced additional resource mobilisation measures from irrigation during 1974-75.

Absorption of Unemployed Engineers

1154. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has urged upon the State Governments for giving priority for absorbing unemployed engineers and other highly qualified persons in Government jobs;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments in the matter and the number of persons belonging to these categories proposed to be absorbed; and

(c) whether the Centrally administered areas have been instructed likewise; and if so, the response from those areas with particular reference to Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Government's objective all along has been to provide jobs to unemployed engineers and highly qualified technologists. Recently under the Employment Promotion Programme which has been taken up during the year 1974-75 with a Central Budget allocation of Rs. 40 crores, the Planning Commission has written to the States/Union Terriories advising them to give first priority to the schemes for absorption of engineers and highly qualified technicians whose names stood registered with the employment exchanges on 31-12-1972 and who are yet unemployed. It may, however, be stated that the thrust of Employment Promotion Programme is on self-employment ventures, through of course, some of them might be absorbed in Government jobs or in private sector undertakings.

(b) The State Governments are currently formulating proposals under the Employment Promotion Programme. Details regarding schemes intended for absorption of engineers and other highly qualified persons would be known when these are received from all the State Governments.

(c) The Centrally administered areas including Delhi have also been advised likewise and they are formulating proposals under the Employment Promotion Programme. Delhi Administration has taken keen interest in these schemes.

Bringing out a Delhi Edition of 'Economic Times' in spite of further cut in Newsprint

1155. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have further cut down the quota of newsprint;

(b) if so, whether "Economic Times" decided to bring out a Delhi Edition; and

(c) how they are meeting the requirements of newsprint?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Government have

imposed a cut of 40 per cent in the newsprint quota of newspapers under the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1974-75 as against a cut of 30 per cent in 1973-74. Daily newspapers can, however, obtain, on application, a quantity of printing and writing paper equivalent to 7 per cent of their entitlement to supplement their newsprint quota.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No separate quota has been allotted for the Delhi edition of 'Economic Times' for 1973-74.

Arrests of Hoarders and Black Marketeers under D.I.R.

1156. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of merchants arrested under D.I.R. and M.I.S.A. for hoarding and blackmarketing from January, 1973 to June 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). According to information received so far from the States of Bihar, Manipur, Punjab and Tamil Nadu and U.Ts of Chandigarh and Delhi 297 persons were arrested under DIR and 12 were detained under MISA. There were no arrests or detentions for hoarding and blackmarketing during this period in the U.Ts of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, and Mizoram. Information from the remaining States/U.Ts is awaited.

Educating Rural Masses in Postal Index Number

1157. SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural masses are not well conversant with the Postal Index Number introduced on the 15th August, 1972; and

(b) if so, what fresh efforts are under way to educate them in regard to this new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several publicity measures have been taken like display of slides in cinema houses, announcements in Vividh Bharati Programmes of All India Radio, issue of advertisements in the vernacular newspapers, etc. Steps have also been taken to tell the rural public about the Postal Index Number through the Branch Post Masters numbering above 95,500. A documentary film on the PIN Code titled "PIN BEFORE You Post' has also been produced in the regional languages and recently been distributed through the films D.vision for screening all over the country. Such measures would be continued till the rural public become conversant with PIN.

Assistance to Gujarat for Backward Areas

1158. SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the type of assistance rendered to the State of Gujarat for the development of backward areas during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the type of assistance requested by the State for the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The Central Government extends the following type of assistance for the development of industries in selected Backward Areas in the various States including the State of Gujarat.

(i) Outright grant/subsidy amounting to 10 per cent of the fixed capital investment of the industrial units in three districts of Panchamahals, Broach and Surendranagar. The rate of subsidy has since been raised to 15 per cent in respect of units coming up on or after 1-3-1973. 1973.

(ii) Financial assistance on easy terms in ten districts viz. Panchmahals, Kutch, Amreli, Broach, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Surendranagar and Junagadh.

(iii) Liberalised import of machinery and raw materials for units manufacturing items reserved for small scale sector in the three subsidy districts.

(iv) Priority in the supply of machines on hire-purchase by the National Small Industries Corporation.

The State Government has disbursed, as subsidy an amount of Rs. 77,000 during 1972-73 and Rs. 98,000/- during 1973-74. In addition, the Gujarat State Financial Corporation has also disbursed an amount of Rs. 9·23 lakhs upto 1973-74.

(b) The assistance mentioned in (a) (i) to (iv) will continue to be extended by the Central Government during the year 1974-75. The State Government expects to disburse Rs. 20.00 lakhs (twenty lakhs) and the Gujarat State Financial Corporation Rs. 40·00 lakhs (forty lakhs) as 15 per cent Capital subsidy during the 1974-75.

Production in Philips India Limited beyond its Capacity

1159. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Philips India Limited is manufacturing more than its licensed capacity in its West Bengal plant;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop this; and

(d) whether this foreign equity company has been awarded any punishment for misusing its licensed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). As per production returns received by DGTD from the company, M/s Philips India Ltd. Calcutta have produced radio receivers, I. F. coils and lighting fittings in excess of licensed capacity, as may be seen from the following:—

S.No.	Item	Licenced Capacity in No.	Production in 1973 in No.
1	Radio Receivers	60,000	2,74,544
2	Record Players	30,000	32,656
3	IF coils	0·366 million	0·493 million
4	Light fittings	1,20,000	7,50,000

(c) In order to prevent unauthorised expansion of industry, the Government has issued general instructions that raw material and other assistance should not be given for production in excess of authorised capacity.

(d) Certain cases of unauthorised production in excess of licensed capacity have been referred to the Sarkar Commission. Action in respect of cases of excess production will be taken in the light of the Report of the Sarkar Commission, when received.

पूना के निकट खड़कवासला नहर पर शक्तिशाली बम बरामद होना

1160. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूना के समीप खडकवासला नहर पर अप्रैल 1974 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में कुछ शक्तिशाली बम बरामद किये गये थे,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राव निहाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 29 अप्रैल, 1974 को थाना हवेली के अधीन खडकवास्ला के समीप मुथा राइट बैंक केनाल से बन्दूक के खाली कारतूसों के 13 टुकडे बरामद किये गये थे। शस्त्रास्त्र तकनीक संस्थान खडकवास्ला के विशेषज्ञ ने पदार्थों की जांच की थी और सूचित किया था कि ये पदार्थ विस्फोटको रहित बन्दूक के पुराने कारतूसों के सिरे थे और नुकसान रहित थे। तांबा तथा पीतल के ढक्कन उतरे हुये पाये गये थे और अवशेष नहर के पानी में फैंक दिये गये प्रतीत होते थे। क्योंकि पदार्थ अग लगी हालत में बरामद किये गये थे अत: कोई पहचान चिह्न नहीं पढ़े जा सके।

दिल्ली पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा दिया गया ज्ञापन

1161. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस के कुछ अधिकारियों ने अपने वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा गृह मंत्रालय भारत सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली पुलिस के एक सहायक पुलिस महानिरीक्षक ने अपने प्रति दिल्ली पुलिस उप-महानिरीक्षक के व्यवहार के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया था। चूंकि यह एक मामूली शिकायत थी अत. उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

दिल्ली पुलिस के एक डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट ने पुलिस महानिरीक्षक को उन टिप्पणियों के विरुद्ध जो पुलिस महानिरीक्षक ने पुलिस स्टेशन का निरीक्षण करने पर डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट की पोशाक के बारे में दी थी, अभ्यावेदन भेजा था। पुलिस के डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट के अभ्यावेदन पर कोई कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक नही समझा गया।

Anti-Sea Erosion Schemes of Kerala in Fourth and Fifth Plans

1162. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) which anti-sea erosion schemes in Kerala in the Fourth Plan were

sponsored by the Centre and which were given financial assistance by the Centre;

(b) the amount spent by the Centre on each of these schemes; and

(c) which anti-sea erosion schemes in the same State are going to be sponsored by the Centre in the Fifth Plan period and which are going to be assisted by the Centre and to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Centre neither sponsored any anti-sea erosion scheme nor provided financial assistance for any specific anti-sea erosion scheme during the Fourth Plan period. The Centre, however, provided special loan asistance to the State Government of Kerala for accelerating the approved anti-sea erosion schemes included in the State Plan as follows:—

1970-71	. .	Rs. 20 lakhs
1972-73	. .	Rs. 200 lakhs
1973-74	. .	Rs. 239 lakhs.

(c) There is no proposal of the Centre at present to sponsor or to provide financial assistance to any anti-sea erosion scheme in Kerala, during the Fifth Plan.

Setting up of Cement Factories in Kerala

1163. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have recommended the setting up of cement factories in that State;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the names of projects which are being cleared by the Central Government during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUMRAMANIAM): (a) No application for setting up of cement factories in Kerala has been received.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Funds to Kerala for Flood Control during last three years

1164. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds provided by the Centre to Kerala during 1972, 1973 and 1974, respectively for flood control, the basis therefor and the works that have been completed; and

(b) the names of various works in Quilon District relating the flood control for which funds were given during the last three years and whether all those works have been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Flood Control is included in the State Plans for which, according to the present procedure, Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and grants, without tying them to any particular scheme or head of development. Therefore, there is no specific earmarked assistance for flood control schemes.

The expenditure incurred by the State Government of Kerala on Flood Control in their Plan during the last three years is as follows:

		Rs.
1971-72	. .	42.06 lakhs
1972-73	. .	39.49 lakhs
1973-74 (Anticipated)	. .	32.85 lakhs

Scheme-wise details of expenditure have not been reported by the State Government to the Centre.

Power Supply in U.P.

1105. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the position of power supply in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) whether it is able to cope up with the demand; and

(c) if not, how long the shortage will continue and Government's policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). As against the anticipated demand of 25.63 million units a day, the availability is about 18.55 million units a day. Thus there is a shortfall of about 7 million units a day. Part of this shortfall is being met by supply of power from the neighbouring States and Delhi. In order to match demand with supply, certain power cuts/restrictions have been imposed.

(c) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, additional 2468 MW of generating capacity is scheduled to be commissioned in Uttar Pradesh. With the commissioning of the various units as per programme and subject to normal monsoons, it is expected to overcome the energy shortage by 1977, although marginal shortages in peaking capacity may continue during the remaining two years of the Fifth Plan. Integrated operation of the Northern Regional Grid will also assist in affording relief to Uttar Pradesh.

Cases of Cheating and Robbery in Delhi during 1973-74

1166. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of cheating and robbery in Delhi during 1973-74; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to reduce such cases in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):

(a)	Cheating	Robbery
1973	782	418
1974	391	185

(from 1-1-74 to 30-6-74)

(b) The following steps have been taken to reduce incidence of such crimes:—

(i) Patrolling has been intensified.

(ii) Patrolling on wireless fitted motor cycles has been introduced in addition to armed foot patrol and mounted patrol.

(iii) Occasional intensive patrolling and laying of traps are being done.

(iv) Checking of three wheeler scooter rickshaw drivers is being done.

(v) Action to extern from Delhi the known bad characters and goondas under sections 56 and 57 of the Bombay Police Act has been intensified.

(vi) Surveillance over bad characters has been intensified.

(vii) Preventive measures under section 107 read with section 150 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are being taken.

(viii) Criminal cases filed in the court are being pursued for expeditious trial.

(ix) Police assistance booths have been set up for facility of the public.

In addition, for prevention of cheating, following steps have been taken:—

(i) Modus-operandi of cheats are studied and publicised to forewarn the public.

(ii) The Crime Record Office maintains records of cheats and cheating cases and police officers investigating cases of cheating can draw upon this information to assist them in their investigation.

De-inking project to make pulp from waste Newspaper

1167. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a de-inking project to make the pulp from the waste newspaper, in view of the shortage of newsprint;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any report regarding this project; and

(d) if so, the facts and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). A Committee was appointed to go into the techno-economic feasibility of recycling of waste newspapers and identity the relative advantages and disadvantages of setting up of de-inking plants. The report of the Committee has recently been received and is under study.

मध्य प्रदेश के बाढ़ प्रभावित जिलों में राहत कार्य

1168. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या योजना मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ राहत के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के बारे में 17 अप्रैल, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7077 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने मध्य प्रदेश के 11 अतिरिक्त बाढ़-ग्रस्त जिलों में राहत कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) 11 अतिरिक्त बाढ़-ग्रस्त जिला में राहत कार्य करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कतिपय स्पष्टीकरण मांगे गये थे। जैसे ही यह स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त होंगे अन्तिम-रूप से निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Corporations to develop Silk Industry

1169. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Silk Board has set up two corporations to develop silk industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Hunger Strike by Adivasis in Village Undi, District Broach (Gujarat)

1170 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether 15 Adivasis including two women have gone on indefinite hunger strike in village Undi District Broach (Gujarat) to protest against the repression carried on by Zamindars;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Gujarat.

Collaboration Arrangement between Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow and an American Firm

1171. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICLTURE

(a) whether there is any 'collaboration' arrangement between the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow and an American Firm, if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether certain drugs discovered by the C.D.R.I. have been patented by a Swiss firm and others; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to amend the agreement with the American firm?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There is no collaboration agreement between Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow and any American firm. There was an agreement between CSIR and Riker Laboratories, USA for pharmacological and clinical tests which terminated in 1970. Presently, there is an agreement between CSIR and an Italian firm for pharmacological and clinical screening of compounds. The firm provides some equipment and chemicals not available in India.

(b) The Italian firm have filed certain patents in various countries in respect of a CDRI compound in their own name. The firm has been asked to assign patent applications to CSIR as per terms of the agreement. The firm has agreed to withdraw all applications filed in their name.

(c) Does not arise.

Electronic Telephone Exchange

1172. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether with the development of electronic telephone exchange the cross-bar system will be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): The electronic telephone exchange, under development at the Research Laboratories of the Posts & Telegraphs, is meant for use as a local exchange in large metropolitan cities of this country. After successful commerical trial and confirmation of techno-economic viability, such electronic telephone exchanges could be used progressively for new installations. That is at present no proposal for replacing the crossbar system.

Imposition of Employment Tax and Gold Control to raise resources

1173. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has suggested imposition of Employment tax and gold control to raise more resources for the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, Government's views thereon; and

(c) whether it would help in improving the economic condition of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Planning Commission have not made such suggestions. However, the Minister of State for Planning has made these suggestions to mobilise resources for the Fifth Plan.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination

Shortage of Calcium Carbide

1174. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of calcium carbide in the country as appeared in a Delhi paper dated the 4th June, 1974;

(b) whether this has affected several industries; and

(c) if so, facts thereof and steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). There is a shortage of calcium carbide in the country. The indigenous production of calcium carbide during 1973-74 was of the order of 62,000 tonnes against an estimated requirement of 70,000 tonnes. A total quantity of 3809 tonnes was imported in 1973-74. The shortage has mainly affected production of dissolved acetylene gas and P.V.C. through the calcium carbide route. There are at present five plants manufacturing calcium carbide with an installed capacity of 73,700 tonnes per annum.

A target of 2,15,000 tonnes per annum was fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan. A total capacity of 3,59,000 tonnes per annum has been approved under Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent.

Government Advertisements to Anti-National and Regional Fanatical Papers

1175. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-national and regional fanatical papers are also given advertisements by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Advertisements are not issued to such newspapers and periodicals as indulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passions or preach violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, thus undermining the basic national interests.

Demand for a Judicial Inquiry into the causes of Shri J. N. Gaur's Suicide

1176. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio and T. V Centre Employees Association have demanded a judicial inquiry into the causes leading to Shri J. N. Gaur's suicide; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Some representatives have been received. According to the Police Report which has been receivd recently suicide by Shri Gaur has been established. Further action is under examination.

Perfection in know-how in the field of Technology

1177. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the branch of technology where Indian know-how has achieved perfection?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The

country has over the years developed a certain degree of technological competence in a number of areas such as agricultural genetics, railways, textile technology, construction technology, production of nuclear isotopes, machine tools etc. Indian Engineering Industry has reached a technologically advanced stage to offer assistance to developing countries in setting up production facilities for a wide range of products. Efforts are being made to improve on achievements by pursuing research in various areas, as improving technology is a continuing process, and there is no such thing as achieving perfection in any branch of Technology.

Microwave link between India and Sri Lanka

1178. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the progress made in setting up microwave link between India and Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): The survey and engineering of the proposed Indo-Sri Lanka Wideband Microwave Scheme in both the countries has been completed. The survey has been conducted jointly by Indian and Sri Lanka Telecommunication Engineers and after considering various alternative routes it has been agreed that the link will be Colombo-Anuradhapura - Mannar - Rameswaram-Madurai route. A formal memo of understanding is to be executed between the two Governments in the next few months.

Request by Bangladesh for assistance in the development of an Electronic Institute

1179. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received from the Government of Bangladesh for assistance for the development of an electronic institute; and

(b) whether Government of India have considered the request, and if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh

1180. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to install a super thermal power station in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what would be the estimated cost and capacity thereof; and

(c) by what time the decision will be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Possibilities of a proposal to instal a large thermal power station are under consideration of the Site Selection Committee for Large Thermal Stations in coal bearing areas set up by the Government of India.

The report of the Committee is expected to be finalised shortly. After getting the report the exact location of the power stations will be known.

बिहार संसद एम्प्लाईज एसोसिएशन द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

1181. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार संसद एम्प्लाईज एसोसिएशन ने मई 1974 में उनको कोई ज्ञापन भेजा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान् :

(ख) ज्ञापन में मुख्य विषय है —

(1) प्रतिनियुक्ति के कर्मचारियों को वापस भेजा जाये

(2) देहाती तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में जन्म तथा मृत्यु का पजीकरण जनगणना कर्मचारियों को सौंपा जाये ।

(3) जिलों में जनगणना कार्यालय खोले जायें तथा

(4) कर्मचारियों का बनाए रखने के लिए भवनों के किराये, स्टाफकार तथा राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के दौरों के व्यय में बचत की जाय ।

(ग) विभाग की नीति प्रतिनियुक्ति के कर्मचारियों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र वापस भेजने की है । ज्ञापन प्राप्त होने के बाद प्रतिनियुक्ति के 8 कर्मचारियों को वापस भेजा गया है । अब केवल शेष 11 कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं जबकि कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान कुल संख्या 216 है । कार्य की आवश्यकतानुसार वापस भेजने की प्रक्रिया जारी रहेगी ।

जन्म तथा मृत्यु का पजीकरण अब स्थानीय संस्थाओं समेत राज्य की प्रशासनिक एजेन्सियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है और वित्तीय तथा प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से इस कार्य को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है ।

जिला स्तर पर ऐसा कोई कार्य नहीं है जो अतिरिक्त अस्थाई जनगणना कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देने के लिए जिला जनगणना कार्यालय खोलना उचित ठहरा सके ।

व्यय में अधिकतम बचत की जा रही है और अधिक बचत करने के परिणामस्वरूप अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों को रखने के लिए कोई गुंजाईश नहीं है इसके अतिरिक्त इनको बनाये रखने में भी उनके लिए कोई कार्य नहीं है ।

Manufacturing of Electro-Medical Equipment by Philips India Ltd

1182 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have given clearance to Philips India Ltd. to manufacture electro-medical equipment in the country

(b) if so the facts thereof,

(c) whether Government are aware that the Research bodies have developed indigenous know how for a variety of electro-medical equipment, and

(d) if so, the reason for giving clearance to Philips India Ltd by passing their developmental effort?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b) M/s Philips (India) Ltd had applied in September, 1970, for the manufacture of Medical Electronics Equipment such as Patient Monitoring Systems etc No letter of intent has, so far been granted to the party pending clearance under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

(c) Government is aware that significant indigenous development in this area has been undertaken at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, Electronics and Radar Development Establishment, Bangalore,

Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh, Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad and by several private parties.

(d) The proposal of M/s. Philips (India) Ltd. is now before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Various aspects including the availability of indigenous know-how and the impact on the indigenous industry, both in the organised and small scale sectors, will be taken into consideration before a final decision on the proposal is taken.

Issue of Letters of Intent and Pending Applications for Licences

1183. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the letters of intent granted for industries during the current year; and

(b) the number of applications pending with Government for industrial licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A statement showing the number of letters of intent issued state-wise to various parties during the period January—June, 1974 is attached.

(b) 2921 applications for industrial licences were pending as on 1st July, 1974.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise break up of number of letters of intent issued during the period from 1-1-74 to 30-6-74 (provisional)

	State	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	..
4.	Assam	8
5.	Bihar	21
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Delhi	7
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5
10.	Gujarat	74
11.	Haryana	46
12.	Himachal Pradesh	9
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
14.	Kerala	21
15.	Karnataka	43
16.	Lakshadweep Islands	..
17.	Madhya Pradesh	22
18.	Maharashtra	167
19.	Manipur	..
20.	Meghalaya	3
21.	Mizoram	..
22.	Nagaland	..
23.	Orissa	11
24.	Punjab	20
25.	Pondicherry	2
26.	Rajasthan	26
27.	Tamilnadu	47
28.	Tripura	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	64
30.	West Bengal.	49
31.	State not indicated :	6
	TOTAL	697

Proposal to have discussions with Mr. Phizo

1184. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have any discussions with Mr. Phizo in the near future for a permanent solution of hostilities in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the negotiations are likely to be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Price of White Printing Paper

1185. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the open market price of white printing paper has recently increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and to what extent it is likely to affect the consumers?

THE MINISTER of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM). (a) and (b) The prices of all varieties of paper including white printing paper have gone up in recent months. The industry has however agreed to supply 2 lakh tonnes of white printing paper to meet the requirements of students and Government at a price of Rs 2750 per tonne subject to certain standard deductions in respect of supplies to Government. A study of paper prices and their impact on consumers has been initiated.

Requirement of Newsprint by Newspapers, Periodicals and Dailies

1186. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of the newsprint by the newspapers, periodicals and dailies in the country as in April, 1974; and

(b) the actual availability of newsprint upto that date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The total requirment of newsprint by the newspapers, dailies and periodicals, in the country as on 1st April, 1974 is 2,16,835 metric tons

(b) The actual availability of newsprint was 1,32,950 metric tons

Schedule of Educational Broadcasts via Satellite

1187 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schedule of Educational Broadcasts via Satellite to be beamed to at least 2400 villages in six States of the country has been further delayed, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reinstatement of dismissed P & T Employees

1188. SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees belonging to P & T Department have been

dismissed from service for participating in the 10th May, 1974 strike;

(b) if so, their number of those;

(c) whether their services have been terminated merely for participating in the strike; and

(d) whether orders have been issued to reinstate them; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) Government employees can be dismissed from service by the appointing authority only after following the procedure prescribed under CCS(CCA) Rules, 1965. The required information is being collected from the appropriate authorities and will be furnished on receipt.

(c) The services of some temporary P. & T. employees were terminated under Rule 5 (1) of the Central Civil Service (Temporary Services) Rules, 1965.

(d) Powers of Re-instatement of temporary employees whose services were terminated under Rule 5(1) of the Central Civil Service (Temporary Services) Rules, 1965 are vested in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. Petitions from such ex-employees are being/will be considered by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, as and when received.

Crisis in Packing Industry in Gujarat

1189. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Packing Industry in the Gujarat State is facing crisis;

(b) if so, whether due to the decision of the Central Body the Development Council for Paper Pulp and Allied Industries will introduce a quota system for each consuming Unit;

(c) whether a representation was made by the Gujarat Corrugated Box Manufacturers Association to Government for immediate revision of the Committee decision; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d) Due to the shortfall in the production of power in recent months, all consumers of paper including packing industry have experienced hardship. There is at present no proposal to introduce a quota system to meet the requirements of the packaging industry. It had been proposed by the Development Council on paper that the allocation of kraft and other packaging paper to consumers in the packaging industry may be made on the basis of the average of the last five years' offtake. Several representations including one from the Gujarat Corrugated Box Manufacturers Association were received against this principle. The paper industry and the consumers from the packaging industry have reached an agreement in the matter and the period has been revised from 5 years to 3 years.

Suspension of top officials in Gujarat

1190. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether top officials in Gujarat State have been suspended during the President's Rule in the State;

(b) if so, how many I.A.S. officers have been suspended or removed from service or forced to take leave;

(c) the charges against them; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). No I.A.S. officer of Gujarat has been suspended or removed from service or forced to take leave during the President's Rule in the State. However, two I.A.S. officers against whom the State Government are taking departmental action on charges relating to false claims for T.A., have remained on leave voluntarily. The proceedings against them are in progress.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters of Hamirpur District of Uttar Pradesh

1191. SWAMI BRAHMANAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names, addresses and the amount of pension granted to Freedom Fighters of Hamirpur District of Uttar Pradesh, Tehsil-wise,

(b) the names and addresses of those Freedom Fighters to whom the pension has been refused by the Centre and the grounds for the refusal in respect of each.

(c) the names and addresses of those whose cases have been filed for non-supply, in time, of the information and proof required from them in respect of their period of imprisonment and other conditions entitling them to the receipt of the pension; and

(d) the names and addresses of those whose cases have not yet been decided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) to (d) The readily available information regarding receipt and disposal of applications of freedom fighters of Hamipur District of U.P. is given in the attached statement. It is not possible to give name, address and amount in each case.

Applications are generally rejected on the ground that the person is not eligible for receipt of pension i.e. income exceeds Rs. 5000 per annum, does not belong to the specified category of dependents or does not have a prescribed suffering i.e. imprisonment being less than six months etc.

If the requisite information by a freedom fighter is not furnished, his application is filed after informing him of the defects. Such applications can be considered if the defects are removed.

Statement

No. of cases sanctioned	257
No. of cases rejected	87
No. of cases pending/filed	62.

Sanction of pension to freedom fighters who were prematurely released

1192. SWAMI BRAHMANAND: SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that in U P. and several other States, freedom fighters who were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment, were ordinarily given one month's remission resulting in their release after the expiry of five months; and

(b) if so, whether no special benefit of pension has accrued to these freedom fighters as a result of the decision to give pension to those who were released under Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Under the Central Pension Scheme benefit of normal remission of 4 days in a month is allowed while reckoning the period spent in jail by a freedom fighter. Since the period of normal remission varies from State to State the question as to what period is to be taken as normal is being re-considered.

Police firing in Gujarat after proclamation of President's Rule

1193. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the places and number of times Police opened fire in Gujarat after proclamation of President's Rule in that State till 30th June, 1974;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured as a result of firings; and

(c) whether Government have decided to give any financial assistance to the families of the victims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to information received from the State Government between 10th February and 30th June, 1974 firings had to be resorted to 194 times at 38 places in the State. 51 persons were killed and 202 were injured as a result of these firings. Ex-gratia grants of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively have been sanctioned by the State Government to the families of those killed and those permanently disabled in firings.

Sale of Indian Stamps abroad

1194. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand of Indian stamps in some of the foreign countries;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last three years, year-wise, through the sale of Indian Stamps abroad; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to boost the sale of Indian stamps abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There is some demand of Indian stamps in some of the foreign countries.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) (i) An agent was appointed in October, 1973 in the USA for sale of our stamps in North America.

(ii) Apart from the agent in North America, agents for sale of our stamps have been appointed in April, 1974 in Japan and Australia. Agents are also likely to be appointed in West Germany, in the U.K. and other European countries during this year.

(iii) The Posts and Telegraphs Department are participating in international philatelic exhibitions. During the year 1974 the Department will participate in two international exhibitions to be held in Switzerland and Bulgaria.

(iv) Foreign philatelic journals are regularly supplied with technical data and photoprints of new stamps issued from time to time for publicity.

(v) Indian Missions are supplied with publicity folders for giving wide publicity to Indian stamps.

(vi) Advertisements have been given in leading foreign philatelic journals regarding new issues of stamps since November, 1973.

(vii) A news-letter titled 'Indian Philatelist' giving information about Indian Philately is being supplied to Philatelists/collectors abroad.

Installation of a Thermal Reactor at Trombay

1195. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 100 MW thermal reactor, namely R-5 Project, using natural uranium and heavy water is to be built at Trombay;

(b) if so, steps being taken to meet its fuel requirements; and

(c) whether the spent fuel will be free of bipartite or international controls?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reactor will be fuelled with natural uranium metal rods fabricated in BARC

(c) Does not arise.

Experiments to be carried out through Satellite

1196 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state the extent to which the experiments to be carried out through the satellite proposed to be launched by the end of this year will dove-tail with the major objectives of our space programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) One of the major objectives of the programme of the Department of Space is to develop indigenous competence in designing and building sophisticated hardware involved in space technology, including satellites. The first scientific satellite which is wholly designed and fabricated in India will give us experience needed for developing such competence

Three scientific experiments, one for investigations in X-ray astronomy, the second for measuring solar neutron and gamma rays and the third for measuring ionospheric parameters are proposed to be conducted from the satellite while in orbit. The data to be gathered through these experiments are of fundamental importance in the field of space science.

Manufacture of liquid propellants and Liquid Rocket Engines

1197. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state the progress so far made in the manufacture of liquid propellants and liquid rocket engines with special reference to their further application in our space programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) The work at present on liquid propellants and liquid rocket engines is in the stage of technological development and proving. Briefly the progress achieved so far is as under:

1. *Liquid Propellants*:—Production of certain important liquid propellants has been undertaken for proving the process Pilot plants for their production are being planned.

2 *Liquid Rocket Engines* —Low thrust control rockets with thrust upto 250 kg are under development. Most of them have been proven on the ground and are undergoing qualification tests for flight They will have direct application in the proposed Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3)

In the category of relatively high thrust rocket engine, two numbers of 600 kg thrust have been successfully launched from Sriharikota and two numbers of 3-tonne liquid rockets have been successfully static-tested at Thumba. A flight test of the 3-tonne rocket is planned from Sriharikota early in 1975 It is expected that an optimised version of the 3-tonne liquid engine will find application for a modified and improved version of Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3).

Black marketing of Scooter Tyres and Tubes

1198 SHRI H. M. PATEL Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of tyres and tubes for scooters in the country,

(b) whether the same are being sold in black market at a premium of 70 per cent, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to arrange sufficient supply of tyres and tubes at fixed price?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) While the demand for Scooter tyres and tubes is more than the supply the shortage of scooter tyres is largely confined to one size viz 3 50x8 only

(b) Reports have appeared that the scooter tyres and tubes are being sold in the market above the prices fixed by the tyre Companies

(c) The tyre Companies have been asked to maximise the production of scooter tyres and tubes to meet the current shortage

Post-box found open in Delhi

1199 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a pillar post-box was found open with letters at K Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, whether an inquiry was instituted into this incident, if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, but the miscreant could not be traced

Revision of Draft Bill regarding take over of Brahmaputra Flood Control Board

1200 SHRI N. E HORO Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the draft Bill relating to Central take over of Brahmaputra Flood Control Board, approved by the Union Government has been revised, and

(b) if so, the main features of the changes made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) The revised draft Bill for the constitution of the Brahmaputra River Board in the Central Sector is in the process of finalisation

Setting up of an office of waste utilisation under Department of Science and Technology

1202 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up an office for waste utilisation under the Department of Science and Technology to assist the National Committee on Science and Technology;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of enormous quantities to wastes which now remain unutilised, and

(c) if so, the result of their assessment and the outlines of the scheme made for conducting research on waste utilisation in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The suggestion to set up an office of waste utilisation has been made by the National Committee on Science and Technology with the responsibility for coordinating the efficient utilisation of wastes and by products by working in close liaison with research institution, engineering design organisations and other agencies. The details of the proposal are being worked out and will be submitted to Government for consideration.

(b) and (c). An illustrative list of wastes with their estimated quantities available and the outlines for research and development schemes are given in the Draft Science & Technology Plan (Vol. I & II)—1974—79 which was placed on the Table of the House on the 26th March, 1974.

Process developed by National Chemical Laboratory, Poona for manufacture of rubber

1204. SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona has developed a process for the manufacture of rubber, reclaiming agent from totally indigenous raw materials; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and how far it will be helpful in the preparation of tyres, inner-tubes, tread rubber, and automobile floormats?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rubber reclaimed by using NCL process (Mixed XYLYL Sulphide type) can be used in the manufacture of tyres, inner tubes and auto floor mats The percentage of reclaimed rubber which can be used alongwith fresh rubber stock depends on the composition of the fresh rubber stock (natural, synthetic etc.) and the specifications of the final products. For the manufacture of Tyre (15 per cent), Inner Tubes (20 per cent) and Auto Floor Mats (100 per cent) reclaimed rubber can be used up to the limits indicated in parenthesis.

Development of Ladakh

1205. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during her visit to Jammu and Kashmir State in the third week of June this year, the Prime Minister had stated in a meeting at Srinagar that she was deeply interested in the speedy development of Ladakh and improvement of the people's condition in that region; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps proposed to be taken to fulfil these objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In recognition of the need for speedier development of Ladakh by developing a strategy specially related to the problems, potentials and priorities of this region and allocating funds on the basis of a proper assessment of requirements, a system of preparing a separate development plan for Ladakh district came into vogue during the Third Five Year Plan Further, the Plan outlays for Ladakh were earmarked and categorised as non-divertible Besides, a liberalised pattern of assistance in Ladakh as against the pattern was adopted for Ladakh under which, during the Fourth Plan, the State Government was given Central assistance in the form of 90 per cent and 10 per cent loan towards Plan expenditure in Ladakh as against the pattern of Central assistance of 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan admissible normally to States. It is proposed to continue the procedure of earmarking the Plan outlays for Ladakh as also a liberalised pattern of

Central assistance for financing these outlays during the Fifth Plan period

A separate Fifth Five Year Plan has been formulated for Ladakh in which high priority has been proposed for agriculture and allied programmes, transport and communications and power.

भट्ट समिति की सिफारिशें

1206. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या प्रौद्योगिक विकास मंत्री भट्ट समिति की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति के बारे में 6 मई, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2154 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने भट्ट समिति की सिफारिशों के बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया है और यदि हां, तो कब, और

(ख) सरकार ने भट्ट समिति की कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशें स्वीकार की हैं और अन्य सिफारिशों का अस्वीकार करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी और कृषि मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) और (ख) सरकार समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर विचार कर चुकी है और उन पर निर्णय ले लिया गया है । 25 जुलाई, 1974 के संकल्प की एक प्रति जिसमें समिति की सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार के निर्णय की घोषणा की गई है, सभा पटल पर रखी है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी । देखिये संख्या TL-8102 174]

Plan for Integrated Development of Tribal Areas

1207. SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have formulated a comprehensive plan for integrated and accelerated development of tribal areas in the country;

(b) if so, locations of such areas; and

(c) areas identified in Maharashtra and outlay proposed for these areas during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN). (a) to (c). During the Fifth Five Year Plan it has been decided to formulate Sub-Plans for the Tribal Areas and to prepare Integrated Area Development Projects so as to cover areas having more than 50 per cent Tribal Population Accordingly the Government of Maharashtra have been requested to prepare Sub-plan for areas of Tribal concentration and also detailed Projets The sub-plan and projects are awaited from the Government of Maharashtra

Construction of Unit of Instrumentation Limited at Palghat in Kerala

1208 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI· Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in the construction of a unit of the Instrumentation Limited at Palghat in Kerala; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in setting up this project and the steps taken to speed up the work?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM). (a) The following steps have been taken regarding the construction of the Palghat Unit of Instrumentation Limited —

(i) Government have already given the clearance from investment angle for Rs 270.00 lakhs (excluding township).

(ii) Government have approved the proposal of the company

for entering into a technical collaboration arrangement with M/s. Yamatake Honeywell of Japan and the collaboration agreement was signed on the 17th November, 1973.

(iii) Government have also issued import licence for the import of Capital Goods.

(iv) The company has already placed orders for the import of capital equipment.

(v) Orders for indigenous plant and machinery have already been placed with HMT. Installation of the electrical equipment will also be completed within this year itself.

(vi) Construction of plant building at Palghat has already commenced and completed upto foundation level.

(vii) The steel required for the foundation work has been received. Surplus steel materials have also been tranferred from Kota to Palghat. Construction of two tabular sheds with a covered area of 12 000 sq. ft has already been completed.

(viii) First lot of technical documentation from M/s. Yamatake has been received and action is being taken for detailed examination of the technical documentation.

(ix) The first batch of engineers has already been deputed to Japan for training with M/s. Yamatake Honeywell.

(x) Two instalments of technical fee totalling Rs. 13.99 lakhs have already been remitted to the collaborators.

(xi) Movement of Officers and staff from Kota to Palghat has already started.

(xii) Construction of main approach roads is in progress and earth work and metalling of others have to be completed during the current year.

(xiii) Government have also approved deputation of Japanese specialists to India in order to assist establishment of the Unit.

(b) There is no delay in the setting up of this Project. The work is progressing according to the time schedule. Government have made available a sum of Rs. 66.00 lakhs for this Project during 1973-74 and a provision of Rs. 180.00 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1974-75. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has also been released in the first quarter of the year.

Keeping in view the present stage of developments, it is expected that the Project will be commissioned around middle of 1975.

Steps to prevent Sea Erosion of Digha Sea Resort in West Bengal

1209. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the monsoon, any steps have been taken to prevent sea-erosion of Digha Sea Resort in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have received any scheme from the West Bengal Government for protection and development of Digha;

(c) if so, the main feature thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The State Government of West Bengal, who are responsible for the implementation of anti-sea erosion measures, have reported that the total length of the sea beach at Digha under active erosion

is about 1670 metres. Of this, protection measures in the form of laterite boulder pitching over a length of 900 metres covering the main Digha Township have been carried out before the onset of their current monsoon. Their perfomance so far has been reported as quite satisfactory.

(b) to (d). Anti-sea erosion scheme for the Digha area consisting of a sea wall and sand nourishment based on the recommendations of the Beach Erosion Board has not yet been finalised by the State Government of West Bengal.

Enquiry against Balyogeshwar by Foreign Exchange Enforcement Directorate

1210. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiry against Sri Balyogeshwar by Foreign Exchange Enforcement Directorate has been concluded;

(b) if not, how long it will take; and

(c) whether the passport of Shri Bihari Singh, Balyogeshwar's Chief Assistant, has been withheld and whether he has been refused foreign travel even against indemnity bond?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) and (b). In this connection, attention is invited to Unstarred Question No. 9560, answered in the Lok Sabha on the 8th May, 1974, wherein it was stated that in the light of the results of the investigations made the Directorate of Enforcement has issued four show cause notices to Shri Bihari Singh, who is stated to be the Secretary of Shri Prem Pal Singh Rawat *alias*, Balyogeshwar for contravention of the provisions of the F.E.R. Act, that the cases are pending adjudication and that no show cause notice has been issued to Shri Rawat by the Enforcement Directorate.

(c) No, Sir.

Transfer of Helium Project from Department of Education to Science and Technology

1211. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to transfer of Helium project, now being worked out by the Indian Institute for Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, from Education Department to the Science and Technology Department;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in taking the decision;

(c) whether Helium is an essential requirement for the Departments of Space and Atomic Energy; and

(d) if so, whether the project for production of purified Helium from the natural spring water sources of West Bengal and Bihar, which has been successfully worked out under the guidance of late Professor S. N. Bose and direct supervision of Dr. Shyamadas Bhattacharyya of the Institute of Indian Cultivation of Science should be given priority for development under the Department of Science and Technology and if so, the steps proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The assessment by the Export Group set up by the Department of Science and Technology regarding the technical and economic viability of the project is awaited.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The continuance and further development of the project will depend upon the assessment by the Expert Group

Release of Ganga Water to River Hooghly

1212 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether delay in releasing Ganga water to the Hooghly is creating various problems for Calcutta Port,

(b) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to time-schedule for releasing Ganga water to the river Hooghly, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT): (a) to (c) The Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage Project which is to pass regulated Ganga flows into the Bhagirathi-Hooghly system for the preservation of the Port of Calcutta is expected to be completed by the end of 1974

Setting up of an Atomic Power Project in West Bengal

1213 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal, particularly its Planning Department, has again pressed for setting up a nuclear power plant in the district of Midnapur, West Bengal if so, the facts thereof,

(b) whether objections raised by the Atomic Energy Department regarding the feasibility of the scheme submitted by the West Bengal Planning Committee have been adequately met by a fresh memorandum sent to the A E C, and if so, the facts thereabout, and

(c) whether the A E C will make a further review for setting up a nuclear power plant in the Dalan area of Midnapur, West Bengal, which will cover power requirements of a large part of eastern India?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Objections raised by the Department of Atomic Energy have not been adequately met

(c) Officials of the State Planning Board have been requested to come over for detailed discussion in case they are not satisfied with the Department of Atomic Energy's analysis of the feasibility

Production of T V Sets and Radio Sets

121 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state the number of radio sets/television sets, separately, produced in the country during the last three calendar years (upto 30th June, 1974)?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) The figures of production of Radio and Television sets in the country during the last three calendar years is as follows

	1971	1972	1973
Radio Sets*	3 million	3 million	2 65 million
Television Sets	16,007	29,965	74 502

*Figures shown include production in the organised sector (for which precise production returns are available with Directorate General of Technical Development) and production in the small scale sector where the figures are essentialy estimates

Allotment of Residential Plots to Harijan Families in Rajasthan

1215. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be leased to state the number of Harijan families in Rajasthan, who have been allotted residential plots during the list three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): Th information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Telephone Mechanics in Delhi Telephone District

1216 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the total strength of Telephone Mechanics in Delhi Telephone District and the number of permanent and temporary posts among them, separately, and

(b) the number of such Mechanics who have put in more than three years of service but are still temporary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Total sanctioned strength of the mechnics in Delhi Telephone District is 1039 out of which permanent posts are 954 and temporary posts 85

(b) 43

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Delhi

1217 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for the provision of telephone connections under OYT and other categories in Delhi/New Delhi, Exchange-wise, as on 31st July, 1974;

(b) the last date and number of registration which has been covered so far, Exchange-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the demand current in Delhi/New Delhi at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information as on 1st July, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library See* No LT—81/3/1974)

(c) The applications are pending for want of exchange capacity, underground cables and other materials Within the limited available resources of equipment and materials every effort is being made to expand telephone systems and to provide more telephone connections It is proposed to provide 77,000 additional telephone connections in Delhi/New Delhi by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के चुनाव अभियान के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के दौरे ।

1218. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) फरवरी 1974 में सम्पन्न होने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के चुनाव अभियान में केन्द्र के कितने मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उपमंत्रियों ने भाग लिया , और

(ख) उक्त चुनाव अभियान में भाग लेने के लिए अकेले प्रधान मंत्री के दौरों पर वाहन और सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) जब प्रधान मंत्री राज्यों में जाती हैं तो राज्य सरकारें सुरक्षा और विधि व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए प्रबन्ध करती हैं। सरकार के पास फरवरी, 1974 के दौरान हुए चुनावों के के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री के उत्तर प्रदेश के दौरे पर राज्य सरकार ने इन मदों पर कितना व्यय किया इसके बारे में सूचना नहीं है।

प्रधान मंत्री भारतीय वायु सेवा के विमानों का प्रयोग करती हैं जिसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री से गैर-सरकारी प्रयोजन के लिए की गई, उनकी यात्राओं के लिए वसूली निर्धारित दर पर की जाती है। ऐसी उड़ानों के लिए अलग से कोई लागत नहीं लगाई जाती।

Increase in Price of Tyres

1219. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether tyre manufacturing companies have further raised the prices of different types of tyres ranging from that of scooter to heavy duty trucks;

(b) whether this is the second price hike by the Manufacturers' Association known as Automative Tyre Industry (A.T.I) since the withdrawal of statutory price control on tyres, the latest price hike effective from 28th June this year thus substantially raising the price by the A.T.I. ranging from 18 to 52 per cent on the controlled levels, immediately after the decontrol in April last; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check such arbitrary price hike by the tyre manufacturers, with immediate effect?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the first instance the lowest and the highest increase in price were 18 per cent and 52 per cent in respect of Tyres for Scooter and Truck respectively. The second price increase was 12 per cent in the case of scooter tyres, 16 per cent for rayon truck tyres and 7 per cent for nylon truck tyres respectively over the first increase.

(c) The increase in the prices of tyres is largely due to increase in prices of raw materials such as rubber, rubber chemicals, bead wire etc. There is no price control over automotive tyres and tubes Government is however keeping watch on the situation

Establishment of Computer Centres with U.N.D.P. Assistance

1220 SHRI D P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals have been initiated for U.N.D.P. assistance to establish three major Computer Centres in India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project;

(c) the contribution of U.N.D.P. to these projects; and

(d) the sites selected for setting up these computer centres?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d) The Department of Electronics had set up Evaluation Committees during 1971 to carry out an analysis of the nature and volume of computational demands in different regions of the country such as Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi Kanpur and Madras. On the basis of this analysis, assistance has been sought from the United Nationals Development Programme (UNDP) for three locations where the computer applications are of a developmental catalyzing and pre-investment nature

falling within the purview of the UNDP and its criteria for assistance.

The Centres selected and the major applications envisaged are:—

(i) *Bombay* for developing software and computing techniques to support the indigenous computer and semi-conductor industries

(ii) *Delhi* to enable the setting up of national data bases and to develop methodologies to handle these from the viewpoint of decision making

(iii) *Bangalore* for computer aided design applications in Industry

The total assistance requested from the UNDP for the three computer centres during the period 1972—1979 was $ 9 12 million A provision of $ 6 million has been made for the period 1972 to 1976 of this, $ 2 639 million is being made available immediately for provision of a large computer to set up the National Centre for Software Development and Computing Techniques (NCSDCT) at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) Bombay and for studies to establish the precise computer needs of the Delhi Centre as well as for reviewing the requirements of the Bangalore Centre

Expansion of Telephone Exchange at Simla

1221 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHER Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to undertake the expansion of the Simla Telephone Exchange and if so, the nature of the expansion,

(b) the likely date by which the expansion would be carried out, and

(c) the number of applications on the waiting list at Simla?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH). (a) Yes Sir Simla at present is equipped with 2540 lines There are proposals to expand capacity by 700 lines in two phases

(b) The first expansion of 300 lines from 2540-2840 is likely to be completed by March, 1976 The second expansion by 400 lines 2840-3240 is likely to be completed by March, 1978

(c) The number of applicants on waiting list at Simla on 31-3-74 were 497

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Kerala

1222 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWERS be pleased to state

(a) the major and medium irrigation projects in the State of Kerala which are in different stages of study and examination by the Central Government, and

(b) the salient features of these projects and the time by which they are expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT): (a) and (b) 5 new major and 5 new medium irrigation projects proposed by the Government of Kerala, the salient features of which are given in the attached Statement, are under examination in the Central Water & Power Commission Of these, 3 major and 5 medium project lie in the Cauvery basin The clearance of these projects is subject to a settlement of the Cauvery dispute and availability of funds The scrutiny of the remaining 2 projects namely Vamanapuram and Idamalayar is in progress in the Central Water & Power Commission and they will be recommended for clearance if they are found technically feasible and economically viable and subject to the availability of funds.

Statement

Name of Project.	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (Thousand hectares)
CAUVERY BASIN		
MAJOR		
1. Banasurasagar	1137·10	23 87
2. Tirunelh	650·00	8·90
Kerala Bhawani Tail Race . .	805·00	32·30
MEDIUM		
1. Karapuzha	389 00	9 37
2. Attapady	476 00	7·28
3. Noolapuzha.	290 00	8·50
4. Manjat	318·00	4·86
5. Thondar	299 00	6·07
OTHER BASINS.		
1. Vamanapuram (Major) . .	747 28	8 09
2. Idamalayar (Irrigation Portion)(Major).	1439 00	57 00

Use of Atomic Energy for Oil Exploration in Gujarat

1223. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to use atomic energy for oil exploration in Gujarat State; if so, the outlines thereof; and

(b) when exploration work would commence?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Welfare Schemes for Employees in Kerala P. & T. Circle

1224. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the important schemes being implemented in the Kerala Circle of the Post and Telegraph Department for the improvement of the housing facilities and other welfare measures of the P. & T. employees, and

(b) a brief outline of the schemes proposed to be taken up in the immediate future for this purpose and the total amount to be spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 21 quarters in Kerala Circle are under con-

struction as on 1-4-74. Welfare measures already existing are:—

(i) Financial assistance to the needy employees in case of prolonged illness of their own and to their families in the event of their death.

(ii) Scholarships/book awards to the low-paid employees for the Technical and non-technical education of their wards.

(iii) Limited financial assistance to the employees in emergent cases, such as fire, floods etc.

(iv) Provision of adequate medical facilities.

(v) Provision of recreation clubs, canteens, retiring rooms

(vi) Organising sports and cultural activties

(b) No fresh construction of quarters has been undertaken from 1st August, 1973 in view of ban on construction of non-functional buildings No new additional welfare schemes are proposed to be undertaken in the near future for welfare purposes.

Setting up of backward Development Authority

1225 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any divergence of views on the setting up of a Backward Areas Development Authority between the Planning Commission and Ministry of Industrial Development; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI). (a) and (b) As the Working Group on Industrial Development of Backward Areas set up in this Ministry is yet to finanlise its report on the structure and constitution of the proposed Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation, the question of divergence of opinion with Planning Commission does not arise.

सहारसपाली, जिला बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) के सवर्ण हिन्दुओं द्वारा हरिजनों के घरों में आग लगाना

1226. **श्री अग्रवेश :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान, 23 जून, 1974 के एक स्थानीय हिन्दी समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बलिया के सहारसपाली के सवर्ण हिन्दुओं ने हरिजनों को पीटने के बाद उनके घरों में इसलिए आग लगा दी कि उन्होंने बेगार में काम करने से मना कर दिया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने कितने सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की तथा किस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने कुछ सवर्ण हिन्दुओं द्वारा एक हरिजन परिवार के सदस्यों पर तथाकथित आक्रमण के बारे में 23 जून, 1974 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार देखा है। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गांव सहारसपाली जिला बलिया के अनुसूचित जाति के एक सदस्य श्री सीमदन ने थाना बलिया में दिनांक 22 जून, 1974 को एक रिपोर्ट लिखाई थी और यह आरोप लगाया था कि उसको तथा उसके परिवार के सदस्यों को गांव के सर्वश्री रामचन्द्र सिंह, लक्ष्मण सिंह तथा अन्य लोगों ने लाठियों और डण्डों से पीटा था क्योंकि उसने पूर्व निर्धारित कार्यों में व्यस्त होने के कारण उनका कार्य न करने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की

थी और इसमें कुछ कहासुनी हो गई थी। रिपोर्ट में यह भी आरोप लगाया गया था शिकायत कर्त्ता के मकान के पास एक झोपड़ी को भी आग लगा दी गई थी। भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 147/323/436 के अधीन सात व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध तुरन्त एक मामला दर्ज किया गया। सभी अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों ने 27 जून को न्यायालय में आत्म-समर्पण किया और उनको जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। दिनांक 12 जुलाई, 1974 को सक्षम क्षेत्राधिकार के न्यायालय में अभियुक्तों के विरुद्ध आरोप पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया था। मामला न्यायाधीन है।

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन के बढ़े-चढ़े बिलों के बारे में शिकायतें

1227. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में टेलीफोन के बढ़े-चढ़े बिलों की शिकायतों की जांच के लिए श्री जगप्रवेश चन्द्र की अध्यक्षता में जो समिति गठित हुई थी, उसने टेलीफोन विभाग की अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(ख) सरकार ने उनमें से किन सुझावों को स्वीकार किया है और वे कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) मुख्य सिफारिशें अनुबन्ध में दी गई है।

(ख) विभिन्न सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है।

विवरण

मुख्य सिफारिशें

अनुबन्ध

1. मीटर रीडिंग का फोटोग्राफ लिया जाना चाहिए ताकि ध्वनि सम्बन्धी, मानवी और लाइन के कारण होने वाली गलतियों को दूर किया जा सके।

2. बिलों को कम्प्यूटर के जरिए तैयार करने का कार्य यथासंभव शीघ्र किया जाना चाहिए।

3. विभाग शीघ्र मासिक बिल भेजना शुरू करे।

4 चैनलों की क्षमता में वृद्धि की जाए ताकि तुरन्त और प्रभावी उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

5 उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा का उपयोग करने वाले सभी उपभोक्ताओं के लिए एक्सचेंजों में 5—डिजिट के मीटर लगाए जाएं।

6. स्वचालित संदेश का खाता (एम० एम० ए०) रखने की व्यवस्था शीघ्र लागू की जाए।

7. उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा को प्रारम्भिक स्तर पर बंद करने की व्यवस्था निःशुल्क की जाए।

8 उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा बन्द करने की व्यवस्था का विस्तार शीघ्र किया जाए और इसका बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार किया जाए।

9 सभी एक्सचेंजों में बेलर टाइम स्विच जैसी स्वचालित डिवाइस लागू करनी चाहिए ताकि ठीक समय पर रियायती पल्स रेट में परिवर्तन हो सके।

10 प्रत्येक एक्सचेंज में एक ऐसा विशेष नम्बर होना चाहिए जिस पर उपभोक्ताओं से कॉल प्राप्त हों जिनकी लाइनें एस० टी० डी० कालों के कारण रुकी पड़ी हों।

11. प्रत्येक टेलीफोन की भली भांति जांच करने के लिए एक जबरदस्त कार्यक्रम चालू किया जाना चाहिए।

12. उपभोक्ताओं को जो गलत नम्बर मिलते हैं उनकी प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए उन्हें कुल कालों की 2 प्रतिशत छूट दी जानी चाहिए। यह छूट उन 250 शुल्क कालों के अलावा होनी चाहिए जो इस संबंध में एक तिमाही में दी जाती है।

13 एस० टी० डी० चार्ज इंडीकेटरों की स्थापना के काम में तेजी लानी चाहिए।

14. लाइनों के विशालन को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए

(क) : सड़कों के वितरण प्वाइंटों का डिजाइन फिर से तैयार किया जाना चाहिए ताकि उन्हें कोई छेड़-छाड़ न सके।

(ख) एक खास संख्या में वितरण प्वाइंटों खम्भों और बक्सों के लिए आउटडोर कर्मचारियों के एक ग्रुप को जिम्मेदारी दी जानी चाहिए।

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं के अहातों और वितरण वाइंट में जो उपरले तार लगे रहते हैं उन्हें बदल कर केबुल डाल जाने चाहिए वितरण प्वाइंट से उपभोक्ता के अहातों के बीच के उपरले तारों को हटा देना चाहिए।

(घ) वितरण केन्द्रों खम्भों और केबिनेटों पर बिना किसी प्राधिकार और पहचान पत्र के जो व्यक्ति काम करते पाए जाएं उनकी जांच-पड़ताल करने से पहले उनके सम्बन्ध में पुलिस में खबर कर देनी चाहिए।

(ङ) जिन श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं के कदाचार के ग्रस्त होने की संभावना हो उनके बाहरी और भीतरी उपस्कर पर लगातार निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिए।

(च) पी० बी० एक्स०/पी० ए० बी० एक्स० लाइनों पर एस० टी० डी० चार्ज इंडीकेटर लगाए जाने चाहिए, जब तक चार्ज इंडीकेटर नहीं लगा दिए जाते, पी० बी० एक्स० पी० ए० बी० एक्स० के उपभोक्ता जब कभी मीटर रीडिंग की मांग करें उन्हें यह तुरन्त सूचित कर दी जानी चाहिए।

(छ) एक्सचेंज के अन्तर्गत मुख्य और स्थानवर्ती वितरण हाल का अलग-अलग कर देनी चाहिए और साय 6 00 बजे से प्रात 8 00 बजे तक वहां के प्रवेश को प्रतिबंधित कर देना चाहिए।

15 यदि किसी पखवाड़े को रीडिंग में कालों का तेजी से बढ़ने का पता चले तो इसकी सूचना तुरन्त उपभोक्ता को दी जानी चाहिए।

16 भारतीय तार अधिनियम 1885 को इस तरह संशोधन कर दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि लाइनों के विशालन करने और दूसरी तरह के कदाचार करने के लिए दोषी उपभोक्ताओं और डाक-तार कर्मचारियों को इस के रोक के लिए सजा दी जा सके।

17 ज्यादा रकम के बिलों की शिकायतों को निपटाने के लिए एक विशेष सेल की रचना की जानी चाहिए जिसके अध्यक्ष उप महाप्रबन्धक हों।

18 डिवीजन में दायरहित बिना शिकायत की ओर कुशल सेवा देने की जिम्मेदारी डिवीजनल इंजीनियर की होनी चाहिए। ज्यादा रकम के बिलों की शिकायतों को निपटाना उसका मुख्य कर्तव्य होना चाहिए।

19. ज्यादा रकम के बिलों की किसी भी शिकायत का अन्तिम निपटान करने से

दो महीने से अधिक समय नही लगना चाहिए ।

20. छूट निर्धारित करने के लिए नए मार्ग निर्देश अपनाए जाने चाहिए ।

21. ज्यादा रकम के बिलों से सम्बन्धित अपीलो को निपटाने के लिए अपील का एक विशेष बोर्ड गठित किया जाना चाहिए ।

22 समूचे दिल्ली टेलीफोन को क्षेत्रों मे गठित करना चाहिए । हर एक क्षेत्र का अध्यक्ष अधिकारी उप-महाप्रबन्धक के पद का होना चाहिए ।

23 नैमित्तिक मजदूरो की संख्या उत्तरोत्तर कम कर दी जानी चाहिए । उन्हे एक्सचेजो के भीतर और एक्सचेजो के बाहर स्वतन्त्र रूप से काम करने की इजाजत नही दी जानी चाहिए । रात के 8 00 बजे से सुबह के 7 00 बजे के दौरान किसी भी नैमित्तिक मजदूर को किसी भी परिस्थिति मे एक्सचेज मे काम करने देने की इजाजत नही दी जानी चाहिए ।

24 एक्सचेज के कर्मचारियो को हर दो वर्षों मे बदल देना चाहिए ।

25 मौजूदा सतर्कता सगठन को पुनर्गठित और मजबूत बनाना चाहिए ।

26. दिल्ली टेलीफोन के मुख्यालय मे काफी सख्या मे काउटर होने चाहिए जिन पर उचित तौर पर प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी काम करे ताकि उपभोक्ताओ की सभी समस्याओ को तुरन्त और प्रभावकारी तरीके से निपटाया जा सके ।

27. इन काउटरो के कुशल कार्यचालन की देख-रेख करने के लिए एक प्रशिक्षित उच्च स्तर का जन-सम्पर्क अधिकारी होना चाहिए जिसे आवश्यक सहायता और उचित प्राधिकार प्राप्त हो ।

28. जन-सम्पर्क अधिकारी को उपभोक्ताओ की समस्याओ और सेवा के प्रति उनकी प्रतिक्रियाओं का अध्ययन करना चाहिए ताकि सेवा मे सुधार लाने के लिए तरीके अपनाए जा सकें ।

29 उपभोक्ता की प्रार्थना पर टेलीफोनों को छोटी अवधियो के लिए बन्द करने के लिए विभाग हीट क्वाइल हटाने की सेवा की व्यवस्था करे । इसके लिए 5.00 रुपये का नाममात्र चार्ज वसूल किया जाए ।

दिल्ली तथा अन्य नगरों के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क (एस० टी० डी० लिंक)

1228. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या **संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आगामी पाच वर्षों मे भारत के किन मुख्य नगरो मे दिल्ली का सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क (एस० टी० डी० लिंक) स्थापित हो जायेगा ,

(ख) उस पर कुल कितना खर्च होगा, और

(ग) क्या इस व्यवस्था के लिए टेलीफोन एक्सचेज मे काम आने वाले उपकरणों का निर्माण देश मे ही किया जाता है या उनका आयात किया जाता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नीचे लिखे अतिरिक्त नगरो को दिल्ली के लिए सीधे डायल करने की सुविधा दिए जाने की सभावना है :—

अजमेर, इलाहाबाद, अलवर, अम्बाला कैंटोनमेंट, बरेली, बीकानेर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कलकत्ता, देहरादून, ग्वालियर, हिसार, हैदराबाद, जोधपुर, करनाल, कोटा, लुधियाना, मद्रास, मुरादाबाद, पानी पत, पांडीचेरी, रोहतक, सहारनपुर, त्रिवेन्द्रम, उदयपुर, वाराणसी ।

(ख) सारे देश में लम्बी दूरी की सीधी डायल करने की योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए अपेक्षित उपस्करों के लिए 344 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है। सिर्फ दिल्ली के लिए इस सेवा पर आने वाली लागत बताना सभव नहीं है क्योंकि कई स्थानों के लिए हो जाने वाली सेवाओं के लिए एक ही प्रकार के विभिन्न उपस्कर काम में लाए जायेंगे।

(ग) लम्बी दूरी के परिपथ के उपस्करों का एक भाग आयात किया जाएगा। परिपथ के बाकी उपस्कर और सभी टेलीफोन उपस्करों का उत्पादन भारत में किया जाएगा।

C B I. Inquiry into Bogus newsprint Quota

1229 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state·

(a) the result of C B I. inquiry into bogus newsprint quota, and

(b) the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA)· (a) The inquiry by C.B I is under progress

(b) Government's action will depend on the nature of the findings

Industrial Cooperation between Iran and India

1230 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps taken so far the development of industrial cooperation between Iran and India as envisaged in the joint communique issued after the recent visit of the Prime Minister to that country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): An expert team from Iran visited India from 17th to 20th July, 1974 and held exploratory discussion with the Department of Mines in regard to production of Alumina in India. As a result of these discussions certain issues have been indentified and these are now being examined by Government Matters relating to other fields of industry which are of mutual interest are expected to be discussed shortly between expert teams from both countries

Establishment of Autonagar at Vijayawada

1232. DR. K. L. RAO· Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a unique industrial unit called Autonagar established at Vijayawada specially devoted to the repair of trucks and other vehicles;

(b) whether it is necessary to add production units to make full use of Autonagar; and

(c) whether Central and State Governments are seized of the problem and if so, the steps being taken to set up production units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) and (b). Autonagar is an industrial estate at Vijaywada having production and servicing units in engineering industries including automobile parts and components.

(c) The Small Industries Service Institute at Hyderabad and the Extension Centre at Vijaywada have been providing guidance to entrepreneurs. The Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad are also assisting the entrepreneurs in the manufacture of tools and dies.

Protest against black marketing of Paper by Book Sellers in Delhi

1233. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report appearing in a Delhi paper dated the 9th July, 1974 that a group of book-sellers demonstrated outside the shops of some wholesale paper merchants in Chandni Chowk and Chawri Bazar Delhi to protest against the black marketing of paper by the dealers;

(b) whether Government provided the wholesalers with paper at a rate of Rs. 2,750 per quintal and they sold the paper in the black market for Rs 5,500 per quintal; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to punish the black marketeers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have not provided any paper to wholesalers at the rate of Rs. 2750 per tonne. However, certain quantities of paper have been allocated to the Delhi Administration for meeting the requirements of the educational sector. The paper is to be distributed in accordance with allocations made by a State Level Committee consisting of the representatives of the Education Department, the University authorities Exercise Book Makers, Book Publishers and Paper Trade.

(c) There is at present no statutory control on the prices of paper. It is however, understood that Godowns located in Chawri Bazar of a wholesale dealer of paper have been sealed on 27-7-74 by the local Administration.

Scheme to Export Cement

1234. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of exporting a part of production of cement to improve the foreign exchange position has been given up; and

(b) if so, whether this decision is a consequence of the severe shortage of cement within the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Broadcast of Talk of Shri S. M. Joshi by A.I.R., Poona

1235 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri S. M Joshi's talk was recorded by the All India Radio authorities at Poona on the 30th March, 1974,

(b) whether it was announced through the newspapers that the talk would be transmitted from the Poona Station of the All India Radio on the 31st March, 1974; and

(c) whether the transmission of this talk was cancelled and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). No, Sir. Broadcast of the said talk was not cancelled but postponed. It was broadcast from A.I.R., Poona on May 12, 1974.

Clearance of Power Projects in Punjab

1236. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to give priority for power projects next only to defence, and

(b) if so, whether in view of this policy decision, the pending power projects in Punjab will receive an early clearance from Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) It has been decided to give priority to power projects next only to defence in so far as the necessary inputs are concerned.

(b) The Mukerian Hydel Project is under examination and other projects remaining to be cleared are awaiting resolution of their inter-State aspects

Recommendations of the Committee on Spurious Drugs

1237 SHRIMATI ROZA VIDYADHAR DESHPANDEY
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA
DR KARNI SINGH

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry has submitted an interim report suggesting steps against spurious drugs,

(b) if so, what is Government's decision on these recommendations, and

(c) when these are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU). (a) The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry constituted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, has made comprehensive recommendations for effective quality control of drugs in the Country, including the steps that should be taken to combat the prevalence of spurious drugs

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of this Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals

Manufacture of Mica Paper

1238 SHRI M KALHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have a proposal to manufacture mica paper from mica scraps; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) and (b). No, Sir, but Government have approved proposals submitted by three parties in the private sector for the manufacture of mica paper from mica scraps using the process developed by the Research and Development Organisation for Electrical Industries, Bhopal in collaboration with the Forest Research Institute

Theft of Pistons at Ordnance Store, Base Workshop, Delhi Cantonment

1239 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mysterious theft took place at the Ordnance Store of Base Workshop, Delhi Cantonment some time in April this year in which Truck Pistons were stolen and five military personnel, posted as guards at the main gate, including a civilian working as a welder in the workshop, were arrested,

(b) whether the pistons worth Rs. 40,000/- have been recovered by

Police, during first week of June, this year;

(c) whether any action was taken by Government on the speech in Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1974 on Defence budget, when it was pointed out that Motor Parts theft are taking place in Central Motor Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantonment; and

(d) if so, what immediate steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A case of theft of spare parts, including pistons, from the Ordnance Store Section of the Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt. involving a loss of about Rs. 76,000/- was detected in April, 1974. 7 military personnel posted as guards and 2 civilians, including one welder, were arrested during May and June 1974 and subsequently released on bail.

(b) Spare parts valued at about Rs. 40,000/- have been recovered by the Police. Further Police enquiries are in progress.

(c) and (d). No thefts of motor parts have been detected in Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt. during the last four years except for one case of theft of 15 propeller shafts valued at Rs. 12,200/- in respect of which enquiries are in progress. Instructions already exist prescribing adequate steps to prevent pilferage. In this connection attention is also invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 9053 on 3-5-74. No further action has, therefore, been taken or is contemplated.

Indo-Hungarian talks in New Delhi

1240. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Hungarian talks were held in New Delhi in June, 1974; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions were at the official level and covered bilateral matters as well as international questions of common interest. The exchange of views revealed an identity or closeness of the positions of India and Hungary on all questions discussed. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the favourable development of all round cooperation between the two countries and agreed to promote further mutual cooperation in all fields.

Correspondence with U.K. re. U S. Naval Base at Diego Garcia

1241. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government of India have written any letter to U.K. recently regarding setting up of U.S. Naval Base at Diego Garcia;

(b) if so, the gist of the reply received; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). There has been no further communication with the U.K. Government on the question of the naval base at Diego Garcia; as I informed the House in answer to Question No. 6566 on the 11th of April, the matter continues to be under the consideration of the Government of the U.K.

Talks on Economic Cooperation between India and Sri Lanka

1242. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks between India and Sri Lanka were held in June, 1974 in New Delhi for economic cooperation between the two countries and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The fifth meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Sub-Committee for Economic Cooperation was held in Colombo from June 3 to June 7, 1974. After the meeting, a joint statement was released on the salient points of the discussions, a copy of which laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8104/74]

Advice of Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry

1243. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases, Government sought the advice of the Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry which has been set up mainly for the purpose of redressing the problems of the industry;

(b) whether the advice is available only to the public sector or the private sector also; and

(c) how many private sector industries sought the advice of the Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Development Council as a representative forum of the industry highlights problems and pinpoints attention to actionable issues of urgency and current relevance. The deliberations and suggestions of the Council are so of great importance to the Government in deciding matters of policy. Government has not sought formal advice on any specific issue. The Development Council does not render advice to individual units in public or private sector.

UPSC's Report on knowledge of MBBS and post-Graduate Medical Students in A.P.

1244. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Miniser of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in a local daily dated the 3rd June, 1974 that in a confidential report the UPSC has pointed out to the Andhra Government that interviews conducted have shown that MBBS and Post-Graduate Medical Students possessed less knowledge than the old LMP students;

(b) whether the sub-standard knowledge of Andhra Medicos causes a death hazard for the patients all over the country, and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the educational standard of Andhra Medical Colleges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The reports which have appeared in the local dailies of the 3rd June, 1974, relate to the observations made by the UPSC in 1968 about the general standard of the candidates interviewed by the Commission for recruitment to the posts under the Central Government. The report of the UPSC gave the observations in regard to the general standard of medical education in the country,

and the overall performance of the candidates interviewed and it did not refer specifically to the Andhra Medicos. These observations were brought to the notice of all concerned to affect suitable improvement, where necessary.

In 1968 the Government of India also appointed the Medical Education Committee to study all aspects of medical education and training of medical graduates in the light of national needs and resources. The Committee made comprehensive recommendations which were subsequently modified and enlarged by the Medical Education Conference of Health Ministers, Vice-Chancellors of Universities, Principals, Deans of Medical Colleges, Experts in Medical Sciences and Administrators, etc These recommendations were considered and endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health, at its meeting held in July 1970 The Government have accepted these recommendations in the form of resolutions and circulated them to State Governments/Universities etc for implementation

The Medical Council of India lays down the medical curriculum to be covered by undergraduates Through periodical inspections of the institutions by its inspectors the Council ensures the maintenance of standard of medical education and examinations according to its requirements It also carries out periodical review of the medical curriculum and makes suitable change wherever considered necessary to maintain the standard of medical education at the universal level It is proposed to streamline the working and strengthening the Medical Council of India to enable it to act more affectively in so far as maintenance of standards of medical education is concerned.

The Government also proposes to set up a Medical Education Commission to go into depth in all aspects of medical education.

Sale of Indian Passports in Dubai and Middle East

1245. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Branch of the Bombay Police has discovered sale of Indian Passports in Dubai and Middle East,

(b) If so, what are the details of the findings of the police, and

(c) what steps have been taken to prevent the sale of these unauthorised passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (c) Government have decided to issue expeditiously passports to all Indian nationals who are residing in the United Arab Emirates, particularly in Dubai and are at present without valid travel documents With the issue of these passports, it is anticipated that opportunity for illegal sale of passports will not exist As regards the illegal sale of passports alleged to have taken place, the facts are being ascertained from the Special Branch of the Bombay Police and appropriate action will be taken

Swiss Collaboration for manufacture of Watch Components

1246 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have been having talks with Swiss parties for manufacturing delicate components like main hair springs for the watches,

(b) whether Japan has also offered to help India with technological know-how to enable the Hindustan Machine Tools to make critical components which go into the making of HMT watches; and

(c) how far the production of these components would help in increasing the production of HMT watches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir but no definite proposal has emerged.

(b) Yes, Sir and a concrete proposal has been framed on that basis.

(c) The order of production envisaged in the first phase will basically substitute imports leaving marginal surplus for expansion of capacity. It will, however, be possible to quickly expand capacity for manufacture of components in the second phase concomitantly with expansion of watch making capacity.

Steps to enable Jawans to acquire qualifications and capabilities for Promotion to Officers Rank

1247. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9744 on the 9th May, 1974 and state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to enable the jawans to acquire qualifications and capabilities for promotion to officers' ranks and if so, to what effect; and

(b) the present proportion of directly recruited officers to that of promoted ones in the Air force, Navy and Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The details are as follows:—

ARMY

The Army Cadet College, Poona has been established with the specific object of ensuring that Other Ranks of the regular Army, Territorial Army and Air Force receive preliminary training (of three years' duration) prior to their admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. The intention of the training at the Army Cadet College (the prescribed qualification for entry to which is Higher Secondary or equivalent) is *inter alia* to train the cadets upto the degree level. Those who successfully complete their training at the Army Cadet College are given pre-commission training for a period of one year at the Indian Military Academy on successful completion of which they are granted permanent Commissions in the Army.

NAVY

(i) **Upper Yardman Scheme:** Under the scheme regular classes are organised for sailors in all ships and establishments to enable them to appear at the required educational test, where necessary, before consideration by the preliminary Selection Board. Those who qualify on the results of the selection made by the Preliminary Selection Board are then given four weeks' training prior to their appearing before the Services Selection Board and the Final Selection Board, the purpose of this training being to develop their personality, 'Officer-like' qualities and general abilities. Those who are finally selected for the grant of Commission are given special training for their respective Branches before the awards of Commission.

(ii) **Special Duties List Scheme:** Under this Scheme also, senior sailors who are recommended for promotion in their specialisation are given four weeks' training prior to their appearing before the Services Selection Board.

AIR FORCE

For the purpose of enabling airmen to compete for Short Service Regular Commission in the Army Regular Commissions in the Navy, and for admission to the Army Cadet College, Poona they are provided with necessary facilities by way of well equipped Reference and Technical Libraries and

Information Rooms. At every Air Force Station Education Officers and Instructors have been provided to conduct classes for imparting training and coaching to airmen appearing for such examinations.

(b) The present proportion of directly recruited officers to promoted ones, is as given below:—

Service	Directly recruited officers		Promoted officers
(a) Army	19	:	1
(b) Navy	3·63	:	1
(c) Air Force	8	:	1

Black Marketing in Tyres, Chasis and Vehicles

1248. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8865 on the 2nd May, 1974 regarding black marketing in tyres, chassis and vehicles and state

(a) whether investigation has been completed and report received from Government of Bihar regarding the specific cases of resale of vehicles; if so, the findings thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether the manufacturers of commercial vehicles have strictly abided by Government advice not to increase the prices of vehicles without prior approval of Government and the new distribution system has ensured sale to actual consumers at fixed prices; if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the hurdle in imposing statutory control on the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Commercial Vehicles (Restriction on Re-Sale) Order under which resale of a new commercial vehicle was prohibited for a period of 2 years from the date of its original purchase was promulgated by Government on 11-1-74. A Press Note explaining the provisions of the Order was also issued on 11-1-74. Thereafter on 17-1-74 a copy of the Order was sent to all State Governments and Union Territories for their information and necessary action. On receipt of a telegraphic request from the Government of Bihar, a copy of the Order was despatched to them on 16-3-74 According to the Government of Bihar the copy of the Order despatched on 16-3-74 was actually received by them on 30-3-74 only. They have stated that in all the four cases, transfer of vehicle was allowed by the Distt. Transport Officer, Patna before he could be apprised of the provisions of the above Order.

Complaints of this nature have not been received from other States. However, with a view to eliminate any laxity in this regard, Chief Secretaries of all the States have been requested to ensure strict enforcement of the provisions of the above Order.

(b) Prior to 8th May, 1973, there was no control on the prices of Commercial Vehicles. After the price freeze on 8th May, 1973, the manufacturers have not increased the prices of their vehicles without prior approval of Government Also, no complaint that the manufacturers are selling their vehicles at prices in excess of that fixed by Government has been received so far.

(c) Government does not consider statutory control necessary or beneficial at this stage.

Ban on Export of High-Grade Manganese Ore

1249. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had imposed a ban on the export of high grade manganese ore;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether this has effected the manganese ore mining industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). In view of limited reserves of manganese ore and anticipated increase in domestic demand from the Steel Plants, Government imposed certain restrictions on export in 1972. The policy is reviewed from time to time and modified to suit the requirements of the country and to provide assistance to the mining industry to clear their stocks. There has been a marginal fall in production in 1973 over that of 1972 This, however, cannot be attributed entirely to the restriction on export

Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant

1250 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA·
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA·
SHRI D K PANDA·
SHRI D D DESAI·
SHRI P GANGADEB·

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether there is a scheme for expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Fifth Plan programmes of steel development include the setting up of facilities in the Rourkela Steel Plant for the manufacture of cold rolled grain oriented sheets and the expansion of the existing special steel plant there.

Self-Sufficiency in Coking Coal for Steel Plants

1251. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have attained self-sufficiency in coking coal requirements for steel plants;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to import three million tons of high grade coke for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka; and

(c) whether HSL has drawn up a programme of coke import in consultation with his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) The production programme of coking coal envisaged for the Fifth Five Year Plan takes into account the entire requirements of Steel Plants.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to import coke.

Help to Private Medical Colleges in country

1252. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA·
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to ed to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to render help to private medical colleges in the country;

(b) whether any final decision has been taken; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Special Study of Durgapur Steel Plant

1253. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had carried out a special study of the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether the study has come to the conclusion that there has been a steady erosion of Managerial authority in the plant; and

(c) steps taken to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). No such study has been carried out by the Ministry. However, in September, 1973, a high level Committee with Shri G. D. Khandelwal, former Chairman of the Railway Board, as Chairman was appointed by Government to examine the problem of rationalization of movement of raw materials to all Steel Plants, the movement of finished products therefrom and matters incidental thereto. In its report covering the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steel Plant Durgapur, this Committee, referring to what it called the serious root in the utilisation of valuable national assets and resources due to lack of cooperation on the part of the lower levels of staff has expressed the view that the steady erosion of managerial authority over the last few years due to political considerations is the largest single factor for the present deterioration and that there has to be an end to this policy of drift and the sooner, the better. It has given an example each from the Alloy Steels Plant and the Railways.

The committee has also made specific recommendations relating to movement of raw materials and finished products. These are now under examination with a view to implementation to the maximum extent possible. The observation made by the committee in regard to erosion of managerial authority is a general one and has been noted.

The committee was set up only to examine matters relating to movement of materials. It was not required to examine the working of the Durgapur or any other Steel Plant, as such.

Financial and Disciplinary Powers of Medical Supdt. of Central Government Hospitals in Delhi/New Delhi

1254 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial and disciplinary powers exercised by the Medical Superintendent of each of the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi/New Delhi:

(b) whether there has been any revision of these powers during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The information in respect of financial and disciplinary powers exercised by the Medical Superintendents is given in the Statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8105/74].

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Indisciplinary Action against striking Doctors in Delhi|New Delhi

1255 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which action has been taken against the Doctors for indiscipline during the recent doctors strike in each of the Central Government hospitals in Delhi, and

(b) the number of cases finalised and the number in which the action is still pending in each of the Hospitals in Delhi New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) Nil

(b) Does not arise

Installed capacity of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation,

1256 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the installed capacity per year of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Durgapur during the last three years, and

(b) the production per year during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The capacity of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation as originally conceived in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) was 45,000 MT per annum This capacity was based on a specific product-mix and any significant variation from this DPR product-mix would correspondingly effect the capacity of the plant An Action Committee set up by the Government of India examined the product-mix of MAMC in 1972 and recommended that, under the then applicable diversified production programme, the installed capacity of the project be considered as 34,000 MT

(b) The production of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation both in physical terms as well as by value, during the last three years is given below:

Year	Production	
	In physical terms (MT)	Value (Rs in crores)
1971-72	11,991	10·20
1972-73	15,456	14 50
1973-74	17,732	17·75

Losses Incurred by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

1257 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the total earnings per year from 1970-71 to 1972-73 in Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur,

(b) whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur is incurring losses, and

(c) if so, the loss of amount per year during the obove period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total Sales earnings (turn over) of the Mining and Allied, Machinery Corporation during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 were as under —

	Rs crores
1970-71	4 75
1971-72	7 72
1972-73	9 92

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation suffered losses during 1970-71 and 1971-72 to the extent of Rs. 6.45 crores and Rs. 3.58 crores respectively.

Permission to Commercial Vehicle Manufacturers to Bill separately for increase in price of tyres

1258. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial vehicles manufacturers have been allowed to bill separately for the increase in prices of tyres; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tyres and Tubes (Price Control) Order, 1973 was rescinded by Government with effect from the 29th April, 1974 Immediately thereafter, the manufacturers of automobile tyres and tubes raised the prices of tyres and tubes Government, therefore, considered it appropriate to allow the manufacturers of commercial vehicles to increase the prices of their vehicles to the extent of actual increase in the prices of tyres and tubes provided it is shown separately in the bills to the customers.

Grant of Funds by U.N O. for Family Planning Projects in India

1259 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N.O agreed to provide $4 Million aid to India for its Family Planning Projects;

(b) if so, in what particular projects the aid is likely to be utilised; and

(c) the amount to be utilised for the backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Under an agreement signed between the Government of India and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) on the 18th July, 1974, provision has been made for support of the order of $40 million by the UNFPA to India for five years.

(b) The UNFPA assistance may be utilised for the following areas of activities:

1. Delivery of Family Planning services.
2. Contraceptive Supplies and their manufacture
3. Operational Research, Innovative Schemes and Services.
4. O T Strengthening of nursing and midwifery education.
5. Introduction of health education including family life education in schools.
6. Expansion of documentation facilities.
7. Other activities which the Government may propose and are within the mandate and priorities of the UNFPA to support

(c) The above activities will in operation in backward areas also but it may not be possible to earmark any specific amount for any particular area.

Fuel Policy Committee Report

1260. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the Fuel Policy Committee is expected to submit its final report and the reasons for the delay;

(b) whether the delay in the submission of the report has affected the framing of Fifth Five Year Plan in regard to investment policy; and

(c) if so, whether there is any likelihood of altering the Fifth Five Year Plan after the submission of final report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Fuel Policy Committee is expected to expected to submit its final report shortly. The Committee took time to revise its earlier conclusions in the light of the changing energy situation and this is the main reason for the delay;

(b) The delay in the submission of the report has not affected the framing of the draft Fifth Five Year Plan since the Committee had given recommendation regarding investment in the energy sector for the Fifth Plan in their first report submitted in May, 1972

(c) As the Fifth Plan has not yet been finalised, the question of altering it does not arise at present.

C.M.A. system of free sale of products of Eastern Division Collieries

1261 SRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal Mines Authority has introduced a system of free sales by road on a first come first served basis on 21 colleries in Eastern Division; and

(b) if so, the reasons for introducing this new system and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b) Due to better production but inadequate despatches by rail it has been possible for C.M.A. to relax the restrictions on sale of coal by road. One of the steps taken is that in 21 collieries of the Raniganj field producing medium and low grade coal free sale of one truck-load at a time has been permitted.

Such steps have resulted in the price of steam and slack coal coming down substantially in the eastern region.

Sponge Iron Capacity Plant and ferro-vanadium plant in Orissa

1262. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the proposed sponge iron capacity plant and ferro-vanadium plant in Orissa; and

(b) whether measures have been taken for the realisation of these proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b): A Letter of Intent was granted on 15-9-1972 to the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for setting up a sponge iron comp'ex with an annual capacity of 300,000 tonnes of sponge iron and 240,00 tonnes of steel billets at Barbil/Joda. As further studies have ot be made to establishethe techno-economic feasibility of manufacturing sponge iron based on solid reductant process, they are not inclined to implement this scheme immediately Instead, they have recently sought permission to implement scrap based billet manufacturing capacity at two locations in Orissa.

The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa also hold a Letter of Intent for manufacture of 480 tonnes of Ferro-Vanadium and 9,600 tonnes of titanium products per annum in a unit to be located at Rairangpur. In view of the significance of the project and taking other aspects of the matter into consideration, a proposal to implement this as a Central Sector Scheme is under consideration.

Jobs to trained war widows

1263. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide jobs to the war widows who have completed one yea training in May, 1974; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) (a) and (b) The training has been imparted to war widows to give them means for self-employment at places of their choice and convenience.

Coal Gasification Plant in Raniganj

1264. SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) the advantages of the proposed setting up of coal gasification plant in the Raniganj fields;

(b) whether the proposal has been cleared by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry; and

(c) what will be its cost and when the work will commence and by what time it will be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a): None of the Working Groups set up by the Planning Commission in the context of reviewing the Fifth Plan coal target has considered Raniganj coalfield as a probable site for coal gasification plant.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Proposal to set up an Enquiry Committee re: sinking of I.N.S. Khukri

1265. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to inquire into the causes of sinking of I.N.S. Khukri during the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Navy had conducted a board of enquiry to go into the causes of sinking of INS KHUKRI soon after the incident. It was confirmed that the ship was sunk by torpedoes fired by an enemy submarine. Tactical lessons learnt from this engagement have been promulgated for the Service.

Induction of Officers and Workers into IISCO

1266 SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and workers inducted into the Indian Iron and Steel Company since its takeover;

(b) whether any improvement in production has been registered since the takeover; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Since the take over of the management of Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., by the Central Government on 14-7-72, 136 officers and 3014 workers have been appointed by the Company. It may be added that before the take over considerable administrative service to the company was provided by Martin Burn which has now been re-placed by IISC's own staff.

(b) and (c): The production in the quarter immediately before the take over and the period since then has been as under:—

(in thousand tonnes)

Burnpur Works	April/June 72	July, 1972 June, 73	July, 1973 June, 74
Ingot	91	451	438
Saleable Steel	66	358	355
Kulti Works	36	157	165
Coal raising	118	538	691
Iron Ore	241	945	897

Compared to the quarter immediately before the take over, there has been on improvement in production but the rate of growth has not been maintained owing to a variety of factors In the Burnpur Steel Plant, the condition of the various items of machinery and equipment have deteriorated owing to neglect of maintenance and replacement in the past and production cannot improve substantially until the Plant Rehabilitation Programme now under implementation, is completed.

TISCO expansion involving Public Finance

1267. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large proportion of the expenditure involved in the expansion scheme of TISCO will be borne by the Public Finance Institutions;

(b) if so, the share to be borne by TISCO and the share of Public Financial Institutions; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the question of spending huge amount of public money for the expansion of a private sector undertaking?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (c): The detailed feasibility report prepared by Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan on the possible exapansion of the Plant of TISCO, is still under examination by the Steering Committee appointed by Government.

TISCO Expansion with Foreign Collaboration

1268. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expansion Scheme of TISCO is planned in collaboration with some foreign firms;

(b) if so, the names of the collaborators and the conditions of collaboration;

(c) the financial commitments involved in this collaboration scheme; and

(d) whether the cost incidence of every installed tonne capacity will be relatively higher than that of Bhilai Steel plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) No such decision has been taken so far.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) It is not possible to answer this as a decision on the scheme of expansion of the Steel Plant of TISCO is still to be taken.

Feasibility Study of Expansion of TISCO by a Foreign Firm

1269. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility study on the expansion of TISCO was done by a Japanese firm,

(b) if so, the remuneration given to them;

(c) whether we have in our country competent agencies, both in Public and Private sectors who could have done this study; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which TISCO had gone to foreign agencies for the purpose and Government permitted them to do that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODTH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 35 lakhs

(c) and (d) It was known to Government that the consultants in our country who were experienced in preparing feasibility reports for steel plants i.e. the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. and M.N. Dastur & Co. Ltd. had more than enough work to keep them engaged. Moreover it was considered advantage as to make use of the advanced steel technology that had developed in Japan. Nippon Steel Corporation had also a long standing relationship with Tatas with regard to technical matters. Government, therefore, approved the proposal of TISCO to commission Nippon Steel Corporation to prepare the feasibility report for the expansion.

TISCO Expansion allowed while expansion of Public Sector Steel Plants neglected

1270. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow expansion of the TISCO while the expansion programmes of the public sector steel plants are neglected;

(b) whether the new product mix proposed for TISCO is similar to that of the three public sector steel plants; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to a press report dated the 28th May, 1974 in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A decision on the expansion of the steel plant of TISCO is still to be taken. It is not correct to say that the expansion programmes of the public sector plants are neglected.

(b) A decision on the product mix is still to be taken

(c) Does not arise. Incidentally it is not clear what press report is being referred to.

Changes in Labour Laws to Check Strikes

1271. SHRI N K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the crippling effect of the railway strike on the industries, Government are considering the desirability of changing the labour laws whereby strike do not occur as frequently as during the past two years and labour's co-operation in industrial production becomes distinct; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps proposed in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b): Work on changing the relevant labour laws was taken in hand before the commencement of the recent railway strike. The purpose of the proposed comprehensive law on industrial relations is to improve the machinery and streamline the procedures for the settlement of dispute and the prevention of work-stoppages.

Supply of Quality Coal to Public Sector Steel Plants

1272. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector steel plants are proposed to be permitted to develop captive and other coal mines for quality coal,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the arrangements made for supply of quality coal to those steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Pubic Sector Steel Plants draw their coking coal from Bharat Coking Coal Ltd./Coal Mines Authority, which are also public undertakings. There is close coordination between these undertakings and the steel plants.

(c) Steel Plants are receiving the major part of their coking coal from washeries. Only a small percentage of supplies are made from mines for direct consumption Bharat Coking Coal Ltd and Coal Mines Authority Ltd. are meeting the requirements of coal supplies to steel plants in public sector. Thus there is no difficulty in maintaining the quality of coal.

Wage Commission

1273. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up a Wage Commission to examine and suggest a rational wage structure for the employees working in the public sector projects, Government's own departments or under their authority; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b): The various aspects of a national wage policy including steps for evolving a rational wage structure are under Government's consideration.

Award of Annual Contract of Supela Market by Bhilai Steel Plant

1274 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication about the irregular award of annual contract of Supela Market by the Bhilai Steel Plant authorities dated 7th April, 1974;

(b) the substance of the allegations;

(c) whether the matter has since been investigated; and

(d) if so, the results of this investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Government have received a communication dated 7-4-1974 about the alleged irregular award of contract for the 'Supela Market' in the Bhilai Steel Plant.

(b) The substance of the allegation was that, for award of the contract to recover rents from the 'Supela Market' of the Bhilai Steel Plant for the year 1974-75, the Bhilai Steel plant authorities had invited tenders instead of holding a public auction as was hitherto done; that the contract was not given to the highest tenderer but to a person who ought to have been disqualified; and that there was room for doubt that the decision was not a proper one.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The contract has been awarded by the Plant authorities after taking all relevant factors into consideration.

Steel Expansion Plans

1275. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel expansion plans have been put in jeopardy as a result of the shortage of resources,

(b) whether this programme is being revised; and

(c) if so, the nature of this revision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. However, additional funds are being sought for the steel development programme in 1974-75 principally to meet escalations in costs.

(b) There is no proposal to revise this programme.

(c) Does not arise.

Low-Quality Coke Supply to Public Sector Steel Plants by C.M.A.

1276. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a conflict between the Coal Mines Authority and the Public Sector Steel Plants over the supply of low quality coke supplied by the former to the latter;

(b) whether the Minister has personally looked into this dispute; if so, his findings; and

(c) what steps he proposes to improve the quality of coke supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Expansion Programmes of Hindustan Copper Ltd.

1277 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Copper Limited has taken up several expansion programmes and new projects; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of expansion programmes and new projects proposed to be taken up during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following expansion schemes and new projects have been taken up by Hindustan Copper Ltd.

1. *Expansion schemes:*

Surda Copper Mine Expansion Scheme, Indian Copper Complex, Ghatsila, Bihar.

The Scheme envisages the expansion of mine production from 400 tonnes per day to 4,000 tonnes per day and the setting up of a matching concentrator plant. A contr- has been signed by Hindustan Copper Ltd. with M/s Kopex, Poland

for the sinking of a shaft at Surda Copper Mine and the preparatory works for shaft sinking are in hand In the meantime, the Detailed Project Report is under preparation by the Company.

2. *New Projects:*

(i) *Malanjkhand Copper Project, Madhya Pradesh*

An agreement for the preparation of Detailed Project Report was signed by the Company with a Soviet Agency in October 1973, at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs The final Protocal was signed with the Soviet Agency in February 1974 The Company proposes, subject to availability of funds, to take advance action for the development of this project during 1974-75

(ii) *Rakha Copper Project (Phase I) Bihar*

In the first phase, the Hindustan Copper Limited is developing Rakha Copper mines for the production of 1000 tonnes of ore per day and the setting up of a matching concentrator plant The plant is expected to be ready by the end of 1974

(iii) *Rakha Copper Project (Phase (II), Bihar*

Feasibility Report for this project is expected to be available in September, 1974, based on which the company propose to submit its proposals to the Government for taking an investment decision

(iv) *Chandmari Copper Project, Rajasthan*

The overburden removal work at Chandmari has been taken up during the current year to develop this project for the production of 500 tonnes of copper ore per day.

Export of Radars for Weapons System

1278 SHRI D D DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are considering the export of radars for weapons system,

(b) whether any orders have been received to this effect,

(c) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(d) at what cost the radars will be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (d). It will not be in the public interest to disclose any information on this subject

Increase in Indian Immigrants to USA

1279. SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether more Indians are migrating to USA as reported in a local English Daily dated the 24th May, 1974,

(b) if so whether there has been increase in the immigrants in spite of the ups and downs of the Indo-American relationship, and

(c) whether the number of non-immigrants from India is also increasing every year and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

Amendment of Gratuity Act

1280. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Gratuity Act soon;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and since when it is under consideration; and

(c) in what direction this proposed amendment would benefit the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). During 1973, some suggestions were received for amendment of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, with a view, *inter alia*, to enlarging its scope, setting up of a Gratuity Fund and protecting better benefits available to workers These are under consideration.

Deaths by using Spurious Drugs in various hospitals in the country

1281. SHRIMATI ROZA DESPHANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died in various hospitals in the country for using spurious drugs during 1973-74.

(b) the facts thereof;

(c) the spurious drugs which have been detected so far; and

(d) the punishment Government has given to the culprits and the number of persons arrested in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Ratio of Beds, Doctors, Surgeons and Nurses in Hospitals in relation to population in the country

1282. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many hospitals are there in each town and each village in India;

(b) what is the ratio of the availability of beds in hospitals in relation to population in the villages and towns in the country; and

(c) how many doctors, nurses and surgeons are available in relation to the population and their ratio in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The information required is not available. However, a statement giving information available, indicating number of hospitals and dispensaries State|Union Territory-wise along with their bed strength is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8106/74]. Besides this, 5268 Primary Health Centres and 33,465 Sub-Centres were functioning in the country as on 31-12-1973.

(b) Bed population ratio (Bed per 1000 population) is 0.49 : 1000.

(c) Doctor: Population ratio (including Surgeons) is 1 : 4370 and Nurse Population ratio is 1 : 8900.

Funds for Health Centres and Family Planning Centres in Kerala

1283. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the total

amount earmarked for the Health Centres and Family Planning Centres in Kerala State, District-wise for the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): In the Annual Plan for the year 1974-75 an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs has been made for the various Health Programmes in respect of Kerala. Of this an amount of Rs 120 lakhs is earmarked for:—

(a) Establishment of one Primary Health Centre for each Community Development Block.

(b) Establishment of one sub-Centre for every 10,000 of population;

(c) Making up of deficiency in buildings including residential quarters of the existing Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres;

(d) Provision of drugs at the scale of Rs. 12,000 per annum for each Primary Health Centre and Rs 2,000 per annum for each sub-Centre; and

(e) Upgradation of one in every 4 Primary Health Centres to the status of 30-bed rural hospital with specialised services in surgery, medicine, obstetrics, gynaecology and anaesthesia. The Central assistance for Family Planning is provided to the State Governments for different schemes including Family Planning Centres for the State as a whole and not district or Centre-wise. The distribution of funds to the Centres and Districts is made by the State Government. An allocation of Rs. 84.79 has already been made to the Government of Kerala for Family Planning Centres for the period 1st April to 30th September, 1974 and allocation for the latter half of the year 1974-75 will be communicated to the State Government in due course.

Workers Laid Off due to Power Shortage in U.P. in 1971 and 1972

1234. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the units in Uttar Pradesh where the workers were laid off due to power shortage during 1971 and 1972, unit-wise;

(b) the number of workers involved in lay-off and the number of man-days lost during the said period; and

(c) the number of units closed due to shortage of raw materials during the said period in the State, the number of workers involved in these units and the number of man-days lost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received

Welfare of Agricultural Labour

1285. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural labour in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the major welfare schemes so far approved by Government for the welfare of agricultural labourers in the country, State-wise and the implementation of these schemes up-to-date, scheme-wise during this period;

(c) whether any specific proposal has been received from Kerala for the welfare of agricultural labourer in the State; and

(d) if so, the main points of the proposal and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The State-wise information regarding the number of agricultural labour in the country during the last three years is not available. The information as per Census of India 1971 is given in the statement attached.

(b) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926 are applicable to agricultural labour. The agricultural establishments are not excluded from the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Agricultural farms run on commercial lines are also covered under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 is applicable to agricultural labour engaged in specified plantations. Workers employed in farming by tractors or other mechanical power or by electricity are already covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

The Government have set up a Standing Committee on Agricultural Labour, *inter alia* to review the existing legislative and other provisions for the welfare of agricultural labour and to suggest a comprehensive legislation on the subject.

(c) and (d). The Kerala Agricultural Workers Bill, 1972 which provides for the welfare of the agricultural workers in the State of Kerala and to regulate the conditions of their work has been received. The Bill is under examination.

Statement

States/Union Territories	Agricultural Labourers
Andhra Pradesh	6,828,685
Assam*	405,998
Bihar	6,806,103
Gujarat	1,887,660
Haryana	430,312
Himachal Pradesh	53,344
Jammu & Kashmir	41,933
Kerala	1,908,114
Madhya Pradesh	4,062,338
Maharashtra	5,393,138
Manipur	13,525
Meghalaya	44,131
Mysore	2,717,537
Nagaland	3,797
Orissa	1,937,574
Punjab	786,705
Rajasthan	749,116
Tamilnadu	4,490,065
Tripura	86,340
Uttar Pradesh	5,453,829
West Bengal	3,272,198
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,137
Arunachal Pradesh**	5,292
Chandigarh	1,266
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,934
Delhi	15,269
Goa, Daman & Diu	40,768
L. M. and A. Islands.	..
Pondicherry	46,275
	47,489,383

*Includes figures of Union Territory of Mizoram.

**Excludes 297,853 persons of North East Frontier Agency (Now Arunachal Pradesh): for whom an abridged family Schedule was canvassed instead of the general All-India Individual Slip and Household Schedule.

Family Pension Scheme in Textile Mills in Kerala

1286. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in Textile Mills in Kerala who have accepted family Pension Scheme upto the 31st October, 1971 and the total number of employees working in these mills;

(b) whether workers have shown no interest in the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to make the scheme popular?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Out of a total number of 26261 employees working in textile mills in Kerala 1972 employees opted for the Family Pension Scheme upto the 31-10-1971.

(b) The response does not seem to be encouraging.

(c) The following measures have been adopted to make the Scheme popular:—

(i) Pamphets in English and regional language explaining the salient features of the Scheme with illustrative examples were circulated amongst the employees, employers and Trade Unions.

(ii) Broadcast talk was given over the All India Radio on the Scheme.

(iii) The Provident Fund Inspectors were specially instructed to visit all the establishments and arrange group-lectures to explain the Scheme to the workers.

Fresh deals signed during visit to India by Bangladesh Prime Minister

1287. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh cultural, economic development and co-operation deals were signed at New Delhi between India and Bangladesh during the reeent visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Information regarding these matters is contained in paras 14 to 16 of the Joint Indo-Bangaldesh declaration signed by the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh on 16th May, 1974, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8107/74*].

Meeting with Central Trade Unions on Wage Structure

1288. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started taking a fresh look at wage structure;

(b) whether Government have convened any meeting with the Central Trade Unions to discuss it; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) A Wage Cell has recently been set up in the Ministry of Labour for the collection and analysis of wage data and other

allied matters which will enable Government to have a fresh look at the Wage Structures.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

मोती नगर, दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालय में दवाइयों देना

1289. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मोती नगर, दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालय में कई अवसरों पर कोई भी औषधि उपलब्ध नहीं होती और कई बार यदि कोई दवाई उपलब्ध होती भी है और डाक्टर के लिख कर देने पर स्टोर के इंचार्ज वह देते नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रोगियों को दवाईयां उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू): (क) और (ख). जनवरी से जुलाई, 1974 की अवधि में रोगियों से केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय, मोतीनगर में कोई दवाई उपलब्ध न होने के बारे में किसी प्रकार की शिकायत नहीं मिली है। यदि कभी-कभार इस औषधालय में कोई दवाई उपलब्ध न हो तो उसे केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना मेडिकल स्टोर डिपो अथवा प्राधिकृत रसायनज्ञ (सुपर बाजार), जहां से भी आवश्यक समझा जाए, मंगा लिया जाता है। तथापि उस दवाई के प्राप्त होने तक उसके बदले में उसके समान गुण वाली उचित दवाई का नुस्खा तुरन्त दे कर रोगी को दवाई दे दी जाती है।

भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि की वसूली

1290. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न उद्योग और उद्योगपतियों द्वारा जमा कराई जाने वाली भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में सरकार ने भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि का कुल कितना रुपया उद्योगपतियों से जमा करवाया, और

(ग) भविष्य निधि की शेष बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है —

(क)* 1763 54 लाख रुपये, जैसे कि स्थिति 31 मार्च, 1974 को थी।

(ग) उन छूट-प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों के खिलाफ, जो कि देय राशियों के भुगतान और/या विवरणियां प्रस्तुत करने में विलम्ब करते हैं, निम्नलिखित कार्यवाहियां की जाती हैं —

(i) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 14 के अधीन अभियोजन चलाया जाता है।

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*उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े केवल 31-12-1973 तक के हैं।

(ख)** 489.64 लाख रुपये।

**महाराष्ट्र से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े केवल 31-12-73 तक के हैं।

(ii) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 8 के अधीन राजस्व वसूली कार्यवाहियां आरम्भ की जाती हैं।

(iii) संचित मामलों में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406/409 के अधीन पुलिस/न्यायालयों के पास शिकायतें दायर की जाती है।

(iv) चूक को ट्रेड यनियनों सहित नियोजको और श्रमिको के सगठनो के ध्यान में लाया जाता है।

(v) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 14 ख के अधीन दडनीय क्षतिया लगाई जाती हैं।

(vi) क्षेत्रीय आयुक्त यथा सम्भव अधिकतम सीमा तक देय राशियो को वसूल करने की दृष्टि से उचित मामलो मे चूककर्ता प्रतिष्ठानो के साथ अनुनय और व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क के तरीको का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

(vii) कुछ मामलों में पर्याप्त गारेटी, प्रतिभू आदि प्रस्तुत करने पर प्रतिष्ठानो को देय राशियों का उचित किस्तो में भुगतान करने का मौका दिया जाता है।

(viii) उन कपड़ा मिलो के मामले में, जो दिवालिया हो गई हैं, उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई पुनर्निर्माण योजना की गुण-दोष के आधार पर जांच की जाती है।

ब्रिटेन स्थित भारतीय उच्च आयोग के कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

1291. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन स्थित भारतीय उच्च आयोग के कुछ कर्मचारियों की गत वर्ष छटनी कर दी गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी सख्या क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) : उन्नीस।

Reported Chinese Plan to Deploy Warships to Arabian Sea

1292 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in a local English Daily dated the 10th May, 1974 regarding 'China plans to deploy warships to Arabian Sea'; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir

(b) Government do not consider it necessary or expedient to react to such a press report.

Channel of Promotion and Payment of Risky and Hazardous Allowance to Unskilled Labour in Ordnance Depots

1293 SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unskilled labour in Ordnance Depots have no channel of

promotion like Ordnance Factories and other Defence Units;

(b) whether such unskilled workers who are doing risky and hazardous job are not being paid Rs. 10 as extra allowance as in the case of Ordnance Factories; and

(c) if so, whether a decision has since been taken to pay this allowance to the unskilled workers of Ordnance Depots also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) While no direct channel of promotion is available in the Ordnance Depots to unskilled industrial personnel, they are eligible for re-classification to semi-skilled trades in the higher pay scales provided they pass the trade test. The position in the Ordnance Factories and other Defence Units is also the same.

(b) and (c). In the Ordnance Factories, the special pay which was admissible to certain categories of unskilled Class IV staff, whose work is exceptionally heavy or involves special risks, health hazards or employment under unpleasant or uncongenial occupations was raised from Rs 3|- p.m. to Rs. 10|- p.m. in January, 1974 in implementation of the relevant recommendation of the Third Pay Commission. The question of similarly enhancing the special pay of Rs. 3|- p.m. admissible to the same categories of workers in the Ordnance Depots and other Defence establishments is under examination.

Discussions with President of Cyprus at Delhi Airport

1294. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had a discussion with the President of Cyprus on the 28th May, 1974 at Delhi Airport, when he was flying back from his visit to China; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Prime Minister met the President of Cyprus on 29th May, 1974, when the latter passed through Delhi enroute from China to Cyprus. He halted at Palam Airport for less than an hour during which they had a general exchange of views on the international situation.

Designing of Sophisticated Battle Tank by Research and Development Wing

1295. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research and Development Wing has been designing a sophisticated Main Battle Tank;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Defence R & D Organisation is working on the development of an improved battle tank based on the qualitative requirement furnished by the Army authorities. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

Re-examination of Labour Laws to increase production and Economic Revival

1296. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-examine the labour laws and tighten the various provisions so that production could be increased and economic revival spurred;

(b) whether the desirability of a five-year moratorium on strikes and lock-outs has been considered;

(c) whether the desirability of taking over units in which there are lock-outs and where there are frequent strikes has been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) It is proposed to bring forward a comprehensive law which will improve employers-employees relationship and streamline the procedures for the settlement of industrial disputes. This will, in turn, help considerably in increasing production and productivity in the country.

(b) Government would welcome voluntary restraint on work-stoppages both on the part of the employees and the employers.

(c) and (d). In considering the question of take-over, the statutory requirements, as well as the economic viability of the units, financial inputs required, and other related factors, are generally taken into account. The state of industrial relations in the units are also kept in view in so far as they have a bearing on the above aspects of the matter.

Educated and Uneducated Unemployed

1297 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of job seekers, educated and uneducated, according to the live registers of the Employment Exchanges spread over the country at the end of the year 1973-74;

(b) how far the number have increased as compared to the year 1972-73, and

(c) the numuber of vacancies notified and the number of placements made month-wise during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

a) and (b) .—

(In lakhs)

Year	Number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of the year*		
	Educated†	Uneducated@	Total
1972	32 74	36 22	68 96
1973	39 02	43 16	82·18

*Information in respect of Educated jobseekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges is being collected at half-hearly intervals ending June and December each year.

†Matriculates and above.

@Below Matric (including illiterates).

(c) (in thousands)

Month		Number of vacancies notified during the month	Number of placements made during the month
1973	April	78 7	43 5
	May	81·2	53·7
	June	83 9	44·6
	July	86 8	42 0
	August	69 7	47·5
	September	66 9	42 0
	October	65·0	38 9
	November	57·6	44 5
	December	61 9	40·3
1974	January	62·9	37 9
	February	56·5	34 7
	March	64·5	38 5
Total: (April 1973 to March 1974)		845·6	508·1

N.B.: The above statements exclude figures in respect of University Employment. Market Information and Guidance Bureaux except for the two in Delhi.

Steel Requirements of Export Industries

1298. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to meet the steel requirements of export-oriented industries in full and more pig iron will be made available to foundries this year;

(b) if so, the total pig iron availability this year and the position obtained last year;

(c) whether the steel requirements of export industries will be met by indigenous production or through export; and

(d) the steps being taken for proper utilisation of steel allocated to various units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Requirements of iron and steel for fabrication of goods for export are proposed to be met in full either through import or from indigenous sources, provided that such exports satisfy the stipulation relating to '25 per cent added value'. In 1973-74 availability of pig iron was 9,30,000 tonnes and the anticipated availability of pig iron in 1974-75 in 12,50,000 tonnes.

(d) Utilisation of iron and steel for any purpose other than that for which it has been allocated or applied for has been made a penal offence punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up to check on proper utilisation of allocated iron and steel materials

Fire Incidents in Bihar—West Bengal Coal Fields

1299 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the number of fire incidents during the last four years in Bihar-West Bengal coalfields and the loss of coal as a result thereof, and

(b) the amount spent so far to tackle the incidents of fire in these coal fields during the last three years'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The number of fire incidents during the last four years in Bihar and West Bengal coalfields and the estimated loss of coal as a result are

West Bengal	82 Incidents
Estimated loss of coal	863250 tonnes
Bihar.	77 Incidets.
Estimated loss of coal	806000 tonnes

(b) The actual expenditure incurred by the Coal Board for the last four years is Rs 19,66,221 86 This is not the total amount as it does not include the amount spent by the collieries' management who did not seek assistance from Coal Board for small fires and fires resulting from collieries' own negligence but it is only the amount spent directly by the Coal Board and on assistance for protective works against mine fires

ईरान और इराक के बीच विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए भारत की मध्यस्थता

1300. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल· क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 13 मई, 1974 के स्थानीय अंग्रेजी दैनिक मे ईरान और इराक के बीच विवादो को सुलझाने के लिए भारत की मध्यस्थरता के बारे मे प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है , और

(ख) यदि हा तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) और (ख) जी हा। सरकार ने 13 मई 1974 के नई दिल्ली से जारी टाइम्स आफ इंडिया मे इस आशय की एक रिपोर्ट देखी है कि ईरान और इराक के बीच कई विवादा को सुलझाने के लिए भारत मध्यस्थता कर रहा है । यह रिपोर्ट बिल्कुल मध्यस्थता बबुनियाद है , भारत सरकार एसी कोई नही कर रही है ।

Purchase of Shares by Government in Hindustan Motors

1301 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 9674 on the 9th May, 1974 regarding purchase of shares by Government in Hindustan Motors and state

(a) whether Government have bought the shares in Hindustan Motors, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Feasibility report on expansion of TISCO

1302. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Nippon Steels' feasibility report on the expansion of TISCO; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) No, Sir. The report is at present being examined by the Steering Committee appointed by Government to guide the preparation of the feasibility report.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged suspension of officers of West Bengal Mines by Coal Mines Authority

1303. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal Mines Authority has suspended 20 officers, including two senior ones, in its West Bengal Mines on charge of corruption;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted against them; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Six officers have been suspended by the Coal Mines Authority on charges of corruption in sales, purchase of stores, etc.

(b) and (c). The suspended officers have been served with charge-sheets and enquiries are being conducted against them which are at various stages and their findings are awaited.

Coverage of Messrs Champaran Saw Mills under E.P.F. Act

1304. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Champaran Saw Mills, P.O. Barachakia, District East Champaran was brought under the ambit of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the scheme framed thereunder;

(b) if so, from what date and how much amount of Provident Fund Contributions, administrative charges, family pension contributions and penal damages have been collected; and

(c) whether any prosecution under Section 14 of Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 was launched and if so, the date, the number of prosecution cases filed alongwith present position of each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Ahthorities have reported as under:

(a) Yes.

(b) M s. Champaran Saw Mills, Post Office Barachakia, District East Champaran was covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme framed thereunder with effect from 28-2-1966. A sum of Rs. 371| on account of Provident fund contributions, Rs. 11.55—Administrative Charges and Rs. 25|- Family Pension contribution for the period from March, 1966 to December, 1968 and from May, 1972 to February, 1973 has been collected. The Mill was closed from January, 1969 to April, 1971 and thereafter upto April, 1972, no employee was found eligible for membership of the Employees' Provident

Funds Scheme. After March, 1973, no person was found eligible for membership and the mill is lying closed since then. A sum of Rs. 5/- on account of provident fund contributions, Rs. 1.25 Family Pension Fund Contributions and Rs. 0.40/- being Administrative Charges are still to be recovered from the establishment. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner is taking action to realise the damages after their assessment

(c) Since the establishment has to pay Rs 6 65 only, no prosecution has been launched The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has informed that for the delayed payment of dues from March, 1966 to November, 1966, he had sent prosecution cases to the S D O Motihari and the latest Developments are still awaited

Coverage under E.S.I. Scheme

1305. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding total number of industrial workers covered by the E S I. Scheme throughout the country, State-wise; and

(b) the total number of workers not covered by this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information as furnished by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Coverage of industrial workers in non seasonal factories using power and Employing 20 or more persons under the ESI Scheme as on 30-6-1974	
		Total number of employees covered	Total number of employees yet to be covered
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,39,000	14,750
2	Assam	18,000	8,400
3	Bihar	75,500	1,16,250
4	Chandigarh	7,000	..
5	Delhi	1,20,000	..
6	Gujarat	3,82,500	80,500
7	Haryana	1,16,250	1,450
8	Himachal Pradesh	..	1,800
9	Karnataka	2,25,100	19,850
10	Kerala & Mahe	1,67,900	..
11	Madhya Pradesh	1,26,900	61,300

1	2	3	4
12	Maharashtra	9,91,000	65,500
13	Orissa	46,050	39,600
14	Pondicherry	10,000	..
15	Punjab	1,01,500	2,250
16	Rajasthan	77,500	5,950
17	Tamilnadu	3,80,500	36,350
18	Uttar Pradesh	3,64,150	[illegible]
19	West Bengal	8,15,000	[illegible]
	ALL INDIA	41,63,500	5,92,500

Tool down strike in ordnance clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur

1306 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether more than 7,000 workers of Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur (U P) were on a tool down strike in the month of June, 1974;

(b) if so, the demands of the workers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir About 6,000 workers of the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, were on sit-in and tool-down strike from May 21 to June 3, 1974.

(b) Their two main demands were as below —

(i) Payment be made for the period not worked from May 14 to 16 on account of gherao and tool-down strike

(ii) Revocation of the suspension order on one worker against whom proceedings have been instituted for assaulting some staff members of the Factory

(c) The worker was released from suspension on his accepting the charge-sheet and without any prejudice to the disciplinary proceedings already instituted against him Demand for the payment for the period of gherao and tool-down strike is pending with Government for decision

Coal Production Target for Fifth Plan

1307 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's programme of achieving a coal production target for the Fifth Plan at 135 million tonnes from the present 76 million tonnes has since been reviewed in the context of oil crisis; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the steps being taken to achieve this target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Coal programme, as indicated to the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, envisages increasing the coal production from the level of about 78 million tonnes achieved in 1973-74 to 135 million tonnes by 1978-79. This programme is under review in the context of the current energy crisis.

The measures that are being taken to increase production include re-organisation of the mines after nationalisation, intensive working of the open cast mines and the mechanised underground mines, timely procurement of the needed equipment, rationalisation and re-organisation of the transport facilities including centralisation of loading, ensuring uninterrupted power supply, arrangements for adequate supply of iron and steel, explosives and other materials.

Visit to India by Foreign and Defence Secretaries of Sri Lanka

1308. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign and Defence Secretaries of Sri Lanka visited India in June, 1974;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Sri Lanka Secretary for Defence and Foreign Affairs visited India from 10th to 12th June, 1974 and, again, from 26th to 29th June, 1974.

(b) and (c). The discussions were mainly in connection with determining the maritime boundary between Sri Lanka and India in the Palk Bay and related matters, on which an agreement has since been concluded between the two governments.

Pending Applications for Mini Steel Plants

1309. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many applications for setting up mini steel plants are pending approval of Government;

(b) if so, the States where these are proposed to be located; and

(c) what would be the capacity for each plant and when decision on these applications will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The applications of some parties, who claim to have taken effective steps for setting up of Electric Arc Furnace units in various States in terms of the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy in force up to 31-10-1973, are pending consideration for grant of "Carry-on-Business" Licences.

(c) The capacity of each plant would depend upon the size and number of electric arc furnace(s) set up/being set up. The applications are being processed on a time-bound schedule and normally decisions are taken within a period of three months.

Request for reviving Food Offence Wing of C.B.I.

1310. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increase in the number of complaint of food adulteration all over the country, the CBI has been requested to revive its Food Offence Wing;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Bureau of Investigation in this regard; and

(c) whether any advice/suggestions have also been given to the States to meet this situation recently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) Central Bureau of Investigation are agreeable subject to the provision of certain facilities. The matter is under consideration.

(c) The State and Union Territory Governments have been requested from time to time to take effective measures for checking food adulteration.

Non supply of Stepney with Scooters

1311. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scooter manufacturers have not been giving the stepney with the new scooters for about last six months;

(b) whether the actual benefit of market prices of the tyres/tubes is also not being given to the customers;

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The manufacturers of Lambretta scooters did not supply spare tyre with new scooters from August, 1973 to May, 1974 However, during this period, they supplied spare tyres to their dealers to the extent possible to make up the short supply to the customers. Thereafter they have been supplying only the wheel rims along with their new scooters. The manufacturers of Bajaj Scooter have been supplying only wheel rim with their new scooters since March, 1974.

(b) While supplying only the wheel rims along with the new scooters, the customers are given rebate of the actual cost of tyre as invoiced by the manufacturers of tyres & tubes to the scooter manufacturers.

(c) and (d). The reason for non-supply of spare tyre with the new scooters is due to short supply of tyres & tubes for scooters. Government have asked the manufacturers of tyres & tubes to increase supplies of tyres and tubes to the above mentioned manufacturers of scooters Government are also examining the question of allowing import of tyres and tubes for scooters too make good the gap between demand and supply

Mini Steel Plants to Export Steel Bars and Rods

1312 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have allowed the Mini Steel Plants to export steel bars and rods;

(b) if so, whether any firm orders have been received by these Plants from abroad, and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Export of bars and rods to some extent would be allowed during 1974-75, through the canalizing agency viz. SAIL International Ltd. Steel Exporters Association has recently invited applications from interested members for export of bars and rods.

Opening of Sainik Schools

1313. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sainik Schools proposed to be opened in the country

during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively, State-wise; and

(b) whether any priority is being given to the opening of the schools in such States, as do not have a single such school so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B PATNAIK): The scheme for establishment of Sainik Schools envisages opening of a Sainik School in each State of the Union of India provided the Sainik Schools Society is approached with formal request for opening a Sainik School by the State Government, who would be, primarily responsible to provide land and all capital expenditure for buildings, grants for equipment etc.

2 Sainik Schools have been established in each of the States of the Indian Union excepting the States of Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Meghalaya and the Union Territories The boys from these States and Union Territories are entitled to admission in Sainik School situated near their States The boys from Himachal Pradesh are admitted to Sainik School, Kapurthala and boys from Meghalaya are admitted to Sainik School, Goalpara The candidates from Nagaland, Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are entitled to admission in Sainik School, Imphal

3 So far only the Government of Himachal Pradesh has proposed opening of a Sainik School in that State at Sujanpur Tira in Hamirpur District. A High Powered Technical Committee had been set up by the State Government in order to finalise preliminaries for the setting up of the proposed school. Final decision would be taken on receipt of the report of the State Government regarding the setting up of the proposed Sainik School.

Military preparation by Pakistan

1314. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the military preparation being made by Pakistan especially after the peaceful nuclear explosion by India in May, 1974, and

(b) if so, whether Government have made adequate preparations to meet any possible threat from across the border?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All related developments beyound our border bearing on our security, are taken into consideration while reviewing our defence plans.

Cease-fire Violations by Pakistan

1315. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any incidents of the violation of ceasefire by Pakistan Army during the first six months of the calendar year 1974;

(b) if so, their number and the dates and location of the incidents concerned; and

(c) whether such violations have been brought to the notice of the Pakistan Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There were 118 Ceasefire violations of the line of control in the J. & K. Area and One ceasefire violation along the international border in Bar-

mer sector The number, dates and location of the incidents are shown in the attached statement

(c) The violations have been brought to the notice of the Pakistani authorities

Statement

Sr. No.	Sector	Dates of land violations	Total
Line of Control in J & K			
1	Jaurian	21st Jan. 74, 7th, 10th (2) Feb 1974	4
2	Mendhar	10th(2), 20th, 21st(2), 22nd(2), 23rd(7), 24th (4) 25th, 26th (3), 28th (4) March 1974, 26th(6), 27th (5), 28th(4), 29th(4), April 1974, 6th (3) May 74, 5th(2), 9th(2), 14th (2), 28th(3), 29th and 30th June, 1974.	59
3	Punch	25th(3) March '74, 7th April '74, 24th May '74	5
4	Tithwal	10th, 11th April 1974	2
5.	Uri	12th, 14th, April,1974, & 30th May 1974	3
6	Rajauri	18th(5) April '74 17th, 20th, 24th(2) 31st May '74, 1st(2), 2nd, 9th, 10th 11th, 12th(4), 13 h, 22nd 23rd (3), 23rd(4) 25th, 26th(2) & 27th June 1974	33
7	Naushera	18th April' 74, 31st May(2), 9th, 13th 14th, 15th(2) & 21st June 1974	9
8	Kapuwara	7th(2) and 21st June 1974	3
International Border in Rajasthan			
9	Barmer	9th Jan 1974	1
	Total number of violations		119

Forcible Sterilisation of Harijans in the Country

1316 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the forcible sterilisation of poor Harijans in the Family Planning drive,

(b) if so, the number of the complaints received during 1973-74, and the two preceding years (1972-73 and 1971 72), State-wise,

(c) the action taken by Government on them,

(d) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that such incidents do not recur and

(e) whether any State Government has taken any action against any of the officers held responsible for such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) (a) to (c) The

information is being collected from the State Governments and the Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

I.C.B.M. of China

1317. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of newspaper reports stating that China will be having ICBMs by 1976;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) how will it affect our security environment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The development of Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles by China is likely to affect the security environment of all Asian countries. Government are continually making assessments of the security implications of the nuclear-weapon capability of China which are taken into account in planning our defence measures.

Coverage of Head Office of M/s Christien Mica Industries Ltd. Hazaribagh U|s 2A of E.P.F. Act, 1952

1318. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Head Office of Messrs Christien Mica Industries Limited, Hazaribagh has been covered under Section 2A of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952;

(b) if so, how much amount has so far been realised as Provident Fund contributions, administrative charges, family pension contributions and penal damages from the date of its coverage; and

(c) whether any legal actions have been taken to secure compliance in case of default and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund authorities have intimated that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the table of Sabha in due course.

Issue of orders of Provisional coverages under E.P.F. and F.P.F. Act 1952 in Bihar

1319. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar is issuing the orders of provisional coverages under the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the scheme framed thereunder; and

(b) if so, how many establishments/factories/mines have so far been covered provisionally and what actions has been taken to finalise the date of their coverages finally?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) 277 Factories/Establishments/Mines have so far been covered provisionally in the Bihar region. The concerned P.F. Inspectors have been directed to submit reports to finalise the dates of provisional coverages and as a result, the cases of 21 factories/establishments/mines have been finalised.

Provisional coverage in the Bihar region was effected in order not to delay the enjoyment of the benefit of the Provident Fund facilities by the workers in question.

Arrears of Provident Fund and other Contributions in Bihar

1320. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of the Provident Fund contributions, administrative charges, family pension contributions and penal damages payable by the covered establishments/factories and mines under the E.P.F. and F.P.F. Act, 1952 and the scheme framed thereunder in Bihar State have increased heavily since February, 1973 and the number of non-complying units has increased as well; and

(b) if so, what is the reason and what action has been taken against the persons responsible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) and (b). The statement below which gives the position of arrears in Bihar State under each head as on 31-3-1973 and 30-6-1974, will show that whereas arrears of Provident Fund and Administrative charges have comparatively come down, those of family pension and damages have gone up. Penal action by means of levy of damages is taken to recover the arrears and hence the outstanding arrears have increased. The increase in the family pension arrears is due to the fact that till the 31st December, 1972, the family pension returns were not submitted and as such, no assessment could be done and the arrears shown were nil. With the increase in the submission of Family Pension returns, the amount in arrears increased as arrears in respect of more establishments were assessed. The number of non-complying units increased from 537 on 31.3.1973 to 553 on 30-6-1974. The Regional Commissioner has been directed to take immediate legal action by means of prosecution and revenue recovery proceedings as soon as a default is noticed. The question of taking action against any person does not arise.

Statement

	Provident Fund contributions in default in lakhs of rupees	Arrears of Adm. Charges in lakhs of Rupees	Arrears of Penal damages in lakhs of Rupees	Arrears Family Pension contribution in lakhs of Rupees
As on 31-3-73 .	79·30	2·73	12·14	1·03
As on 30-6-74 .	68·08	2 66	slightly increased.	6·01

Birth Control programme in States and Central Assistance therefor

1321. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have asked State Governments to speed up birth control programmes;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have extended any fresh assistance towards the programmes and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Governments have been told that in order to achieve the national objective of bringing down the birth rate to 30 per thousand population by the end of the fifth plan, they should make all efforts to achieve the following targets during 1974-75:

Sterilizations	.. ..	20 lakhs
I.U.D. Insertions	..	6 lakhs
Conventional Contraceptive Users	..	35 lakhs

A strategy for intensive efforts based on factors like district-wise growth rate and density of population, the extent of urbanisation and the level of female literacy, has been communicated to the State Governments.

They have also been requested to make the family planning programme a mass movement by enlisting the support of elected representatives of people like M.Ps., M.L.As., members of Zila Parishads/Panchayats/Panchayat Unions, organisations like Trade Unions, Teachers/Students Unions and Professional Associations etc.

No new items of assistance have been provided under the Family Planning Programme during the current financial year. Family Planning is, however, a centrally sponsored scheme under which 100 per cent central assistance is being provided for all continuing approved schemes and it will continue to be given upto 1973-84.

Agreement with United Arab Emirates

1322. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an Agreement with United Arab Emirates recently; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Vice-President of the United Arab Emirates visited India in June 1974 and earlier the UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources had visited India in May 1974. No formal Agreement was concluded during these visits. Letters were exchanged to set up a Joint Commission. Understandings were also reached that:

(1) There would be increased volume of trade exchanges between the two countries.

(2) There would be exchanges of technical delegations to consider the possibility of setting up joint ventures in Petroleum and Petrochemicals. Fertilisers and Sponge Iron Steel/plants in India or UAE.

(3) Facilities for for UAE trainees would be provided in the fields of petroleum and petrochemicals and steel.

Memorandum from residents of Giri Nagar, New Delhi

1323. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the residents of Giri Nagar (Okhla Industrial Estate), New Delhi;

(b) if so, their main grievances; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main grievances pertain to high rent of tenements, insanitary conditions and inadequate water supply.

(c) The subsidised rent of the houses built at Giri Nagar, Okhla has been fixed at Rs. 37 after taking into

consideration all the factors which vary according to the cost of construction obtaining from time to time. Accordingly the workers are being charged Rs. 37 per month as rent, Rs. 5 as ed Rs. 37 per month as rent, Rs. 5 as water charges and Re. 1 as sanitation charges, totaling to Rs. 43 per month. It is not possible to keep the rent of the houses now built at Okhla at par with houses built in the past in Delhi and elsewhere.

According to information given by the Health Department of Delhi Municipal Corporation, 8 daily wages sweepers are employed for cleaning the Colony. The Health authorities have been requested to increase the number of safai Karamchari to improve the sanitary conditions of the colony.

A present about 2-1/2 lakhs gallons of water received per day from Badarpur Tube-Well of Municipal Corporation, Delhi is supplied to Giri Nagar Colony by Delhi Development Authority. Another Tube Well is under construction by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and is likely to be commissioned shortly.

Award of maximum punishment under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

1324. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (1954) provides for maximum sentence of six years' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 1000;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that so far not a single person has been given this maximum punishment;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any study as to why prosecution could not assert and argue for maximum punishment; and

(d) the steps proposed to see that adulterators are given the maximum punishment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The maximum sentence under the Act is imprisonment for six years and fine without limit.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of multi-layer heavy vessel by Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited

1325. SHRI K. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Factory has produced a multi-layer heavy vessel for the first time; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The size of the vessel was 3400 MM long X 890 MM internal dia X 78 MM thickness. The vessel was made with carbon steel material. The Vessel was originally designed for a safe working pressure of 250 atmospheres. In the destruction test it gave way at a yield pressure of 940 atmospheres, nearly four times the design pressure thereby proving the vessel has been properly designed and has a safety factor of 3.75.

Target for aluminium industry

1326. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for aluminium industry is in jeopardy;

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof; and

(c) when self-sufficiency in aluminium is likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The production of aluminium during 1973-74 was about 148,000 tonnes as against installed capacity of about 200,000 tonnes Production in the current year is not likely to improve over last year's level. The gap between installed capacity and actual production is due to non-availability of power. Sufficient metal to meet current demand can be produced at present provided adequate power is made available to the aluminium smelters.

Changes in visa regulations to check prolonged stay of Indian students in U.S.A.

1327. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indians, who go to the United States for higher studies, choose to stay on and work there;

(b) whether the Government of India propose to change the present visa regulations in this behalf; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Visas for the United States of America are granted by the U.S Government. The relevant visa regulations apply uniformally to all foreign students and it is for the U.S. Government to regulate them. The Government of India, however, understand that the Government of U.S.A. are applying strict criteria in the matter of visas to foreign students and also in respect of their prolonged stay in that country.

Foreign experts engaged in industrial units under Ministry of Steel and Mines

1328. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign experts are engaged in various industrial units under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which they have come, their duration of stay and the nature of work they are performing in the industries and their pay and emoluments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Experts have been engaged from the following countries:—

1. U.K.
2. West Germany.
3. Soviet Union
4. Poland
5. Canada.

The period of deputation of foreign experts varies from individual to individual depending upon the requirements of the project authorities and the availability of the services of the expert

Foreign experts working in the Steel Plants have been engaged for specialised technical assistance in construction erection, adjustment and commissioning, as well as in the operation and maintenance of the plants and the mines Some Polish experts have been employed in Bharat Coking Coal Limited for the elaboration of feasibility report, preparation of nisational pattern and scope of work project reports and of general orga- of mine construction organisation. The experts in Hindustan Copper Limited are employed as advisers in Copper mining and Copper metallurgy and to assist in acquiring and setting up of mine design engineer-

ing Cell. In the Central Mines Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) their services are utilised for the preparation of feasibility report on two open cast mines. In the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, the experts have been engaged for work relating to exploitation, extraction, development, maintenance of equipment, etc.

1. Durgapur Steel Plant

2. Rourkela Steel Plant

3. Bhilai Steel Plant

4. Bokaro Steel Plant

Experts are employed by Bharat Coking Coal Limited in terms of two agreements with KOPEX of Poland. The organisation is to be paid Rs. 40,57,885 for expertise and services and a sum of Rs. 1,66,716 for training of Indian engineers in Poland under the first agreement and Rs. 3,20,400 for expertise and services and a sum of Rs. 42,000 for training of Indian Engineers in Poland under the second agreement.

Two experts under Hindustan Copper Limited are paid at the rate of Rs. 8,700 per month. The services of two other experts have been obtained under UNDP|UNIDO for which no payments are involved. The emoluments of experts working in National Coal Development Corporation range from Rs. 3356 to Rs. 5510 per mpnth and of experts in CMPDI from 428 roubles to 535 roubles per month.

Saving of Foreign Exchange

1329. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any plan for further saving in foreign exchange and follow the stepping up of attempts at self-sufficiency in equipment and stores for the defence forces; and

The pay and emoluments vary from expert to expert and depend on the nature of his expertise, his position and status under the foreign employer, etc. However, the approximate annual expenditure being incurred presently by the Steel Plants towards pay and emoluments and other facilities is of the following order:—

About Rs. 1.27 lakhs (including income tax).

About DM 75,000 and Rs. 1.75 lakhs (including income tax).

About Rs. 26.45 lakhs.

About Rs. 270 lakhs.

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme of Government and the extent of saving of foreign exchange expected in the use of indigenous ferrous and non-ferrous items and chemical etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is the declared policy of the Government to achieve progressive self-sufficiency in the matter of defence requirements. Our Research & Development Laboratories have successfully undertaken design of some major war-like stores and facilities have also been set up to undertake production of the indigenously designed equipment.

In addition, a number of Technical Committees have been set up for locating and developing indigenous sources for production of major assemblies and components which were hitherto being imported.

Efforts are also being made to develop in the Defence Laboratories and elsewhere, indigenous raw materials to substitute for the imported ones. In this connection, a committee has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Defence Production) to monitor periodically the pro-

gress in the matter of indigenisation of imported raw materials and to suggest concrete steps for setting up new sources.

It would, however, be difficult to quantify the savings in the foreign exchange expected through implementation of the above policies.

Research Programme of W.H.O. in Family Planning in India

1330. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has decided to stimulate much more research in India on the methods to tackle the problem of population explosion in India; and

(b) if so, the outlines of its programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). There are no specific research activities of the World Health Organisation on methods to tackle the problem of population explosion in India. However, research activities in certain aspects of human reproduction are being carried out in India with assistance from W.H.O. Brief outline of such activities are as follows:

1. Research and Trainng Centre at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
2. Clinical Research Centre at the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.
3. S.G.S. Medical College, Bombay.

Research sponsored at these Centres is aimed at developing new methods of fertility regulations which are safe, effective and acceptable under widely different socio-economic and cultural conditions.

The programme of work which is in progress at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences consist of the following:

1. Hormonal Approaches to Fertility Regulation which includes development, clinical trials and acceptability of the One-Implant method for conception control and a steroid releasing intra-uterine device.
2. Studies on Sperm-Ovum Interaction and Seminal Plasma factors influencing fertilisation.
3. Studies on human placental (trophoblast antigens and the development of anti-placental vaccine.
4. Surgical and medical means of fertility regulation which includes sterilisation and the abortificient action of prostaglandins and their analogues.
5. Studies on the neural and hormonal interplay in the reproductive processes dealing with the hypothalamopituitary-ovarian axis and their modification by nutritional and environmental factors as well as interruption by steroidal agents.

Repatriation of Indians from Burma

1331. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin in Burma proposed to be repatriated to India and the States to which they originally belonged;

(b) the number of persons who have so far reached India; and

(c) an account of the scheme of Government for their resettlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No accurate projection is available of the number of persons of Indian origin who may decide to seek repatriation to India in the future. Arrangements for repatriation are made from year to year. So far, however, 2,06,781 persons of Indian origin have arrived from Burma between 1st June, 1963 and 20th July, 1974. They belong to Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Delhi, West Bengal, Kerala, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Details of Schemes sanctioned for Rehabilitation of Burma Repatriates.

(i) *Business Loans:*

Loans are sanctioned for trade and business upto a ceiling of Rs. 5000 per family.

(ii) *Housing Loans:*

Loans for purchasing plots and construction of houses are given as under:—

	Urban areas	Rural areas
(a) Cost of plot	Rs. 600 Loan	Rs. 200 (Loan)
(b) Cost of construction of the house	Rs. 2000 Loan	Rs. 1250 (Loan)
(c) Development of land	Rs. 1500 Loan	Rs. 600 (Loan)
(d) For business premises	Rs. 500 Loan	Rs. 200 (Loan)

Business loans and housing loans are given to the repatriates through the District Administration in the States concerned.

(iii) *Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank.*

The Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank set up with its headquarters at Madras also provides credit facilities to the repatriates settled in the Southern States for small scale industries, business and other schemes

(iv) *Resettlement in Agriculture.*

Repatriates have been resettled in agriculture under Land Colonisation Schemes in Tamil Nadu (common for Sri Lanka and Burma repatriates), Sindhanur Project in Karnataka (common for migrants from former East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka), Betul project in Madhya Pradesh (common for migrants from former East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma). Certain agricultural schemes in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar exclusively for Burma repatriates have been sanctioned.

(v) *Employment in Industries.*

Employment is secured for repatriates in certain industrial schemes for which financial assistance has been given by Government of India, namely, Ramagundam Textile Centre, Nellore, and Rajahmundry Shipping Mills in Andhra Pradesh, Nazareth and Srivilliputhur Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu.

(vi) *Other Schemes Sanctioned.*

A special residential School for the children of Burma repatriates at Mathur (Tamil Nadu), Special Home for unattached women at Mathur (Tamil Nadu) a Permanent Liability

Home for repatriates at Kancherapalem (Andhra Pradesh) have been set up. Training schemes in different States have also been sanctioned.

(vii) *Educational Concessions.*

(a) Book grants, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 per annum, to Day-Scholars.

(b) Stipends ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per month to students reading in Middle and High Schools and Colleges, subject to certain condition regarding marks, if they stay in a hostel away from their families.

The above concessions are admissible, if the income of the parents is not more than Rs. 250 per month

Integrated development of Iron Ore deposits in Bellary-Hospet area in Karnataka

1332. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron Ore Board has constituted a Committee to study and suggest an integrated development plan of iron ore deposits in the Bellary-Hospet area in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the Committee and the time by which its report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition and function of the Committee are as follows:—

Chairman

(1) Shri S. K. Guha, Joint Secretary, Department of Steel.

Members

(2) Shri R. P. Kapur, Director (Planning), National Mineral Development Corporation, Hyderabad.

(3) Shri S. Rangachari, General Manager (Iron Ore), Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation, New Delhi.

(4) Shri K. Gavi Setty, Director, Mining & Geology, Government of Karnataka.

(5) Shri K. K. Sengupta, Senior Manager (Raw Materials), Steel Authority of India Ltd., New Delhi.

(6) Shri Pratap Narayan, Joint Director (Planning), Railway Board, New Delhi.

(7) Dr. T. Rameshwara Rao, Economist, Iron Ore Board, New Delhi.

(8) Shri K. S. Mahapatra, Technical Adviser, Iron Ore Board, New Delhi.

Convener

2. The Chairman may co-opt such other persons whose knowledge and experience would be useful for the working of the Committee.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:—

(i) to identify the deposits of iron ore in the Bellary-Hospet area which should be developed keeping in view the targets of steel production and the requirements of iron ore for export during the Fifth Five Year Plan and in the light of the perspective for the Sixth Plan period.

(ii) In respect of export, to suggest the optimum grade of ore which should be exported from this region in the light of the distribution of the various grades of iron ore in the deposits of this sector, conservation of resources and the quality of ores required for indigenous consumption.

(iii) To draw up plans for production including the most appropriate method-mechanised, semi-mechanised or manual—keeping in view the investments necessary for the various methods of mining and the need for augmenting employment opportunities in the region. In drawing up of such plans the problem of utilisation of fines and rational linkage of ore deposits with steel plants and the ports with a view to their optimum utilisation should be duly taken into account

(iv) To suggest rationalisation of mining leases, wherever necessary, with a view to demarcate compact viable units of production.

(v) To suggest a programme of regional and detailed exploration, both long-term and short-term for the optimum utilisation of the available iron ores.

(vi) To consider the need to establish one or more central crushing and screening plants with or without washing facilities and to suggest capacities and locations of such plants.

(vii) To consider and suggest further investments necessary on additional railway line (s) and connected facilities, if any, road development and other suitable method of transporting ore from this region.

3. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the 30th September, 1974.

Scarcity of copper concentrates

1333. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scarcity of copper concentrates to feed the smelters;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the places where main copper deposits are located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The smelters at Ghatsila and Khetri have metal smelting capacities of 26,000 and 31,000 tonnes respectively. However, the mines have not yet been developed to produce ore for matching the available smelting capacity. The import of concentrates for utilising atleast part of the available surplus smelting capacity is under consideration.

(c) The main copper deposits are located at:

1. Singhbhum Copper Belt, Bihar
2. Khetri Copper Belt, Rajasthan.
3. Malanikhand Copper Deposit, Madhya Pradesh.

Findings of Chemical Examination of samples of Glucose Saline used in Kanpur Hospital

1834. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the chemical examination of samples of Glucose Saline which was reported to have caused several deaths in a hospital in Kanpur;

(b) the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the State Government has ignored the findings of the Calcutta Drug Laboratory and have conducted another investigation, if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU); (a) to (c). The matter is under investigation by the State Government and the information will be furnished in due course.

Increase in Spurious and Sub-Standard Drugs in the country

1335. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spurious and substandard drugs are increasing considerably in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The prevalence of spurious drugs and adulterated drugs has assumed significant proportions.

(b) Some of the factors which appear to have aggravated the problem are:—

1. The total production of the drugs in the country and the number of manufacturing units has in-

creased manifolds during the last few years. The expansion of the Drugs Control enforcement machinery has not been to that extent.

2. Some of the States have not yet geared up their Drugs Control machinery effectively.

3. Limitation of testing facilities in the country has hampered the programme of adequate number of sample testing.

कारवेट युद्ध पोत घोटाला

1336. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 1974 के एक हिन्दी साप्ताहिक में करोड़ों रुपये की बन्दरगाह वाले कारवेट युद्ध पोत घोटाले के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तथ्यों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवनराम) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन ।

(ख) माननीय सदस्य द्वारा जिस रिपोर्ट का संदर्भ दिया गया है उसमें लगाए गए विभिन्न आरोप निराधार हैं ।

भारत द्वारा फ्रांसीसी कारवट युद्ध पोत की खरीद

1337. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह फ्रांसीसी कारवेट लड़ाकू जहाज खरीदने की बातचीत उनके मंत्रालय और कन्स्ट्रक्शंस मैकेनिक्स दी नोरमेंडी के बीच अब भी जारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और उसकी क्या प्रगति है ; और

(ग) क्या इस के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने कोई जांच की है अथवा इस पर निगरानी रखी है और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). भारत में कारवेट के निर्माण के लिए फ्रांस और ब्रिटेन शिपयार्ड के प्रस्तावों के तकनीकी और अन्य ब्यौरों को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए उनके साथ विचार विमर्श किया गया है और ये विचार विमर्श अभी चल रहे हैं । अधिक जानकारी देना लोक हित में नहीं होगा ।

(ग) इस विषय में कोई जांच नहीं की गई है ।

Scheme for taking action against persons manufacturing Spurious/Sub-Standard Drugs

1338. SHRI DARBARA SINGH:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for taking action against persons manufacturing spurious and sub-standard drugs; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). No specific scheme as such has been formulated for taking action against persons manufacturing spurious and sub-standard drugs. However, the Central Government have taken various steps to curb the menace of spurious drugs. A statement in this regard is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

1. To eliminate unlicensed manufacturers of drugs, who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs—an "All India List of Licensed Drug Manufacturers" has been compiled and brought upto date. This list has been circulated to the Associations of drug manufacturers and dealers, and State Drugs Control Organisations.

2. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended and the extent of penalty for manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs and manufacture and sale without licence has been raised from 3 years to 10 years. Provision has also been made for the confiscation of equipment and implements employed for manufacture of such drugs as also the means of transport of such drugs. A proposal to amend the Act for further tightening up the system and to make the punishments more deterrent is also at present under consideration.

3. The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the Police authorities for the campaign against spurious drugs to be carried on intensively.

4. Whenever reports of spurious drugs are received by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and whenever a racket is supposed to be of Inter-State character, special precautions are taken to alert the States concerned and advise them to take necessary action with the assistance of the State Police.

5. The States have been requested to augment their Drugs Inspectorates and the testing facilities so that the scale of sampling is increased and quick test reports are obtained.

6. Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to bring about a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations. One of the functions of the Zonal Officers is to investigate the movement of spurious drugs, particularly in Inter-State commerce and to ensure that the standards of drugs moving in Inter-State commerce are stringently observed. The Zonal Officers are asisted in their task by Central Drugs Inspectors who work in close liaison with the State Drugs Inspectors.

7. The help and cooperation of Associations representing the interests of drugs manufacturers and dealers are being enlisted to ensure maximum compliance with the good manufacturing and sale practices and their cooperation in the campaign against spurious drugs is also being sought.

8. A training programme for Drugs Inspectors and Analysts has been arranged under the aegis of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation. These training programmes will help in more stringent enforcement of Drugs Standard Control.

9. The States have been requested to constitute State Drugs Advisory Boards on which representatives of the drug manufacturers, dealers, medical profession and consumers are associated to advise the State Governments on the measurers to be taken for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

10. The Health Minister has written to the State Health Ministers drawing their attention to the prevalence of spurious drugs and to the measures that could be taken by the States in combating this evil. The assistance that can be rendered by the Central Drugs Control Organisation in training Drugs Inspectors and Analysts has also been stressed.

Coverage of waiting list for allotment of Scooters

1339. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the last date and number of registration which has been covered so far, category-wise, in the waiting lists of the Central Government employees for allotment of scooters and number of pending applications, category-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): A statement is attached.

Statement

Category	Last No. covered	Last date covered	No. of pending applications year-wise				
			1969	1970	1971	1972 at	1973
BAJAJ SCOOTER							
I (Rs. 900 and above)	686/71	28-2-71 (Part)	..	..	348	1487	1511
II (Rs. 500 to 899—Executives)	370/71	19-2-71 („)	..	..	673	1320	1279
III (Rs. 500 to 899)	2584/70	10-3-70 („)	..	70	4305	4619	4476
IV (Rs. 300 to 499—Executives)	311/70	16-2-70 („)	..	1883	3693	3990	3605
V (Rs. 300 to 499 P.A.s' to Joint Secretaries & above)	117/72	25-2-72 („)	.	..	.	75	216
VI (Medical Doctors)	200/72	22-2-72 („)	..	..	..	198	357
VII (Rs. 350 to 499	8399/60	26-4-69 („)	4076	9112	11225	10134	10301
LAMBRETTA SCOOTER							
I (Rs. 900 and above)	420/72	28-2-72 („)	..		..	.	510
II (Rs. 500 to 899—Executives)	343/72	Do.	..	..	.	..	440
III (Rs. 500 to 899)	1862/72	Do.	..	..	.	..	2423
IV (Rs. 300 to 499—Executives)	847/72	26-2-72	.	..	..	433	1592
V (Rs. 300 to 499 P.A's. to Joint Secretaries and above)	23/72	28-2-72	..	..	..	..	36
VI (Medical Doctors)	77/72	Do.	..	..	..	..	71
VII (Rs. 350 to 499)	1390/71	27-2-71	..	..	1381	3747	4581

Note :—Pay categories indicated above are in the pre-revised scales.

Allotment of Scooters to Social Workers

1340. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for allotment of Vespa (Bajaj) and Lambretta scooters to social workers in the country; and

(b) the number of social workers who have been allotted various types of scooters during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The applications are to be addressed to the Ministry of Heavy Industry and they are considered on merits.

(b) Till date 26 social workers have been allotted both the types of scooters.

Fasts by Mana Camp Refugees

1341. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the refugees in Mana camp undertook fasts for pressing their demands for early rehabilitation and adequate relief measures;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether police undertook repressive measures against the agitation of the refugees; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for meeting their genuine grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A relay hunger strike was launched by the Udbastu Unnayansil Samiti in Mana Group of Transit Centres of migrants from former East Pakistan from 23rd January, 1974. The main demand related to the increase in the rate of cash dole by Rs. 10 per head per month. While this demand was under consideration of the Department of Rehabilitation, the agitators prevented the movement of families who were due to be sent to Dandakaranya and other rehabilitation sites as well as Work sites in Tawa Project set up for providing work to the returnee families from Bangladesh. 6 members of the Association resorted to fast unto death from 3-5-74 which was terminated on 10-5-74

(c) The Association was obstructing the dispersal of migrants to worksites and rehabilitation sites and the fast unto death launched by the Association's leaders created a law & order problem and also prevented the employees of the camps from attending offices. There were also clashes between the rival groups of students Police force had therefore, to be deployed. Some miscreants were also arrested by the police

(d) An increase of Rs 5/- per head per month was allowed to all the migrants in the Camps with effect 10-5-1974. A further increase of Rs. 5/- per head per month was also allowed to such of those families who agreed to move to rehabilitation sites/worksite (Karmi Shibirs), migrant families who are already in work-site camps, families who are already in rehabilitation sites and who are eligible for maintenance assistance under the existing pattern and also to P.L. families in Camps and Homes

Scheme for Rehabilitation of Former East Pakistan Refugees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1342. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn the proposed scheme for sending former East Pakistan Refugees, now in different camps, to Andaman Islands for economic rehabilitation;

(b) whether refugees from Deoli, Mana and other camps have submitted

memoranda to him seeking rehabilitation in Andaman Islands, if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government consider it as their moral duty to offer rehabilitation in Andaman Islands to these refugees still living in different camps for over ten years,

(d) whether all the refugees who wanted to go to Andaman Islands would be sent there;

(e) whether the claims of rehabilitation of the former East Pakistan refugees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands would be given priority; and

(f) the broad outlines of the scheme and the time-schedule for rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (f). For the development of areas suitable for rehabilitation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, apart from the availability of suitable land for agriculture and plantations, the need to coordinate the programme of reclamation with arrangements for utilisation of timber, and ecological aspects of forest clearance have to be taken into account Utilisation of the potential earmarked for rehabilitation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has to be considered with reference to the problem of resettlement of not only of the migrants from former East Pakistan but of other categories like repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka besides requirements of the local population Plans for resettlement of the migrants from former East Pakistan are formulated taking into account the land released by various State Governments on the main land as well as the land available in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the scope for non-agricultural occupations in various areas. A memorandum had been received from a number of migrants from former East Pakistan in the Deoli camp. In view of the limited number of families that can be resettled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands it is not possible to formulate a programme of movement of families to Andaman and Nicobar Islands based on such memoranda or to give priority to any particular Category. The programme of movement to Andaman and Nicobar Islands has to be determined with reference to the overall requirements and in the context of the programme of resettlement in various other projects like Dandakaranya, Chandi, Betul, Isagaon etc.

According to the proposals that have now been drawn up, it is envisaged that 11,00 families of migrants from former East Pakistan would be resettled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the Fifth Plan period

Export of Arms by India

1343 SHRI SAMAR GUHA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India is now exporting defence equipments, and arms and ammunitions

(b) the amount in rupees of such arms and ammunitions exported during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the estimated export in 1974-75; and

(c) whether export potentiality of Indian defence equipments, arms and ammunitions will be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir To certain friendly countries on commercial basis.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose these figures

(c) The export of arms and ammunition is only resorted when the requirements of the three Services and the para military forces have been met and there is still the spare capacity in the Ordnance Factories.

बिहार में हैजे और मस्तिष्क शोथ से मृत्यु

1344. **श्री एस० एस० पुरती :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार सरकार से हैजे और मस्तिष्क शोथ से मरने वालों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितनी मौतें हुई और समाज के किस वर्ग के लोगों को मौतें हुई और ये मौतें किन क्षेत्रों में हुईं ; और

(ग) इन रोगों की रोक थाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० अभय कुमार किस्कू) : (क) से (ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में जनवरी से मई 1974 तक हैजा से 37 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो जाने की सूचना मिली है। ये मामले हजारी बाग मुजफ्फरपुर और पूर्णिया जिलों में हुई बताई गई हैं समाज के कितने लोग इस से प्रभावित हुये हैं इसके बारे में सूचना नहीं है।

रोग प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में टीका लगाने के लिए बिहार सरकार को हैजा निरोधी वैक्सीन का काफी स्टाक दिया गया है। उन्हें क्लोरीन पाउडर आदि जैसे आवश्यक विसंक्रामक भी दिये गये हैं। मस्तिष्क शोथ की घटनाओं के बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Migration of Nurses to Foreign Countries

1345. DR KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nurses that migrated from India to foreign countries during the years 1972 and 1973 respectively;

(b) the reasons for this sudden spurt in the migration of trained nurses from India;

(c) the average amount spent on the training of each nurse every year and the yearly loss suffered by the nation as a result of this migration; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to stop this migration since the country itself is short of trained nurses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

The average amount spent on the training of a nurse is about Rs. 2,300/- per year or Rs. 8,000/-for 3-1/2 years course

Production of Cars and Scooters

1346. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the production of Ambassador, Fiat and other types of cars and Bajaj and Lambretta scooters is in a position to meet the demands of general public and Government quota in the country; and

(b) approximately how long it takes to provide a scooter/car to a Government employee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of orders pending with the dealers for supply of cars 97,999 and for supply of scooters 6,15,762 on 31-12-73. In addition, more than 8,000 applications for cars and 95,000 for

scooters are pending with the Central Government for priority allotment.

The present level of production of cars is of the order of 45,000 numbers per annum and of scooters 90,000 numbers per annum.

(b) The following is the maximum waiting period for each of the makes of the cars and scooters for Government employees:-

CARS

Premier President	Three years
Ambassador	Nil
Standard Gazel	Nil

SCOOTERS

Bajaj	Five years
Lambretta	Three years

Amendment of Drugs Control Act

1347. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States in the country have approached the Central Government to amend the Central Drug Control Act to curb on the menance of sub-standard manufacture and sale of drugs,

(b) if so, the outlines thereof, and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: (SHRI A K. KISKU): (a) and (b) No. specific proposal has been received from the States for amendment of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act to curb the menance of sub-standard manufacture and sale of drugs. However, the increased prevalance of sub-standard and spurious drugs was considered in the Joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and the Central Family Planning Council held in April, 1974 and it was felt that the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act should be amended to plug the loop holes and to make the penalties provided in the Act more deterrent.

(c) The proposed amendment is under consideration. The amendments suggested in the Joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and the Central Family Planning Council have been duly incorporated therein.

Family Planning aid offered to Egypt by India

1348. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered family planning aid to Egypt to check growing population there;

(b) if so, the nature of the aid offered; and

(c) the period upto which the aid would continue and the mode of aid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) to (c). Mr. Mustaffa El Sammaa, Deputy Chairman, Population and Family Planning Executive Board of Egypt called on the Union Minister of Health and Family Planning on 9th July, 1974 when the prospects of the two countries sharing their experiences in running the Family Planning programme and in the methodology of management of the population control was generally discussed. The Health Minister mentioned that India would always be happy to assist friendly Egypt in the field.

Proposal for Joint Commission between India and USA

1349 SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Govern-

ment of India made by the U.S. Government to set up a Joint Commission between the two countries;

(b) if so, the subject matters to be entrusted for discussion to the Commission; and

(c) the time by which such a Commission is expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As in the case of the other Joint Commissions we have established with countries of Eastern Europe, Asia and Western Europe, the Joint Commission between India and USA, if set up, will be concerned with matters of economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation.

(c) The proposal is still under the consideration of the two Governments. There is no specific date by which the Commission is expected to be set up.

Setting up of a seperate Passport issuing Office in Kerala

1351. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in implementing the decision of Government to set up a separate issuing Passport Office in Kerala; and

(b) the time by which the office is expected to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Regional Passport Office for Kerala has been functioning as a separate unit in the existing premises of the Regional Passport Office, Madras since 30th March, 1974. Arrangements are being made to acquire an office building in Ernakulam and as soon as these new premises are ready, the Regional Passport Office, Kerala, will shift there. The shifting is expected to take place not later than September, 1974.

Scheme for improvement of medical facilities submitted by Kerala

1352. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) which are the important schemes undertaken in the State of Kerala for improvement of medical facilities for the poorer sections of the society;

(b) whether a number of schemes submitted by the State Government for the financial assistance of the Central Government have been approved; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the schemes and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

Setting up Laboratories at Spice Producing Centres by All India Spices and Food Grain Traders Association

1353. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Spices and Food Grain Traders' Association have suggested the setting up of laboratories at major spice producing centres so that the items could be tested and graded before coming to the market; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal and the action taken/proposed to check adulteration in spices and food-stuffs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Such requests have been received from various Associations of spices and karyana merchants.

(b) Testing and grading of articles of food is undertaken by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture. The Associations were, therefore, advised to contact that authority.

A Bill is being introduced to amend the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 to make punishments more deterrent and to plug the loopeholes wherever found. Provision has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan to assist the States and local bodies in developing food laboratories and to provide training to their chemists and analysts.

National Wage Council

1354 SHRI VASANT SATHE
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formation of a National Wage Council to examine continuously the ingredients of wages, their link with productivity, inflation and related questions for formulating a national wage policy has been suggested;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the suggestion; and

(c) at what stage of consideration the proposal, if any, stands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the suggestion made by the Steering Group of the National Seminar on Productivity and Trade Union Movement at its meeting held in April, 1974.

(b) and (c). The suggestion has been noted.

Central Fund for Workmen's Compensation

1355. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to evolve a Central fund for workmen compensation and to introduce compulsory insurance of employers liability and entitle a worker to a higher compensation for disability resulting from industrial accidents; and

(b) if so, at what stage of consideration the proposal stands and the notable features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The National Commission on Labour had *inter-alia* recommended (i) that a Central Fund be set up for Workmen's Compensation and (ii) that a worker should be entitled to higher compensation for disablement resulting from industrial accidents. Both these recommendations relate to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 The recommendation relate to the Work-at (i) above has been kept in abeyance, pending consideration of the proposal for integration of social security schemes by the Indian Labour Conference The proposal at (ii) above which would involve revision of the rates of compensation specified in Schedule II to the Act, is being processed further.

The proposal for introducing compulsory insurance of employers's liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is tied up with the proposals for setting up of a Central Fund and the integration of Social Security Schemes, which are awaiting consideration.

Erstwhile Owners to Develop Coal Mines

1356. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether it is proposed to hand over management and development of some of the coal mines to their former owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): No, Sir.

Impact of Price Rise on Agricultural Labour

1357. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken or is proposed to be undertaken to examine the impact of the phenomenal price rise on the conditions of the agricultural labourers, especially in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if, so the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in the course of the Second Rural Labour Enquiry being conducted by Labour Bureau, Simla during 1974-75, field work for which has been launched with effect from 1st July, 1974, information on average daily earnings of agricultural labourers is to be collected alongwith other information on their socio-economic conditions. By deflating the money earnings with the agricultural consumer price index numbers, it will be possible to study the impact of price rise on the conditions of agricultural labourers.

The Government of Bihar have however, intimated that they propose to set up a committee to enquire into the conditions of agricultural labourers, which if and when set up will also look into this aspect.

Expenditure on Former East Pakistan Refugees in Meghalaya

1358. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that his Ministry spent for the former East Pakistan refugees in Meghalaya in 1971-72;

(b) the official agency through which the money was spent; and

(c) whether any dues to the local contractors and to the people whose lands and crops were damaged remain outstanding?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) According to the information supplied by the State Government, the amount spent was Rs. 13,98,70,352.78.

(b) The amount was spent through the Deputy Commissioners, Garo Hills and Khasi Hills, Additional Chief Public Health Engineer and Director of Health Services.

(c) The State Government have reported outstanding claims (i) for Rs. 4,57,456.60 besides dues still pending decision by the Courts and that (ii) Rs. 77,73,689.65 will be required to pay for compensation to local people for damage of lands and crops etc.

Action Against Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust by Delhi Administration

1359. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7179 dated the 16th April, 1973 regarding Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Delhi and state:

(a) the reasons due to which Delhi Administration has not taken action so far though about four years have passed; and

(b) the action his Ministry has taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The matter regarding the action that could be taken against the management for the irregularities in their accounts for 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 were got examined by the Law and Justice Department of Delhi Administration who opined that their action should be restricted only to the extent of violation of the terms and conditions under which the grant-in-aid was released to the Institution, and the recovery of grant-in-aid sanctioned to the Institution, could only be effected, but the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Delhi Administration, who had conducted the inspection of the accounts of the institution and had also reviewed the accounts in the light of the management's reply on his reports, had not recommended any recovery in respect of the grant-in-aid given to the institution. However, no grant was given to the institution after 1969 as a result of the inquiry.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, the question of taking action by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning does not arise.

Collaboration between General Motors of America and Hindustan Motors

1360. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately had under consideration a proposal for collaboration between the General Motors of America and the Hindustan Motors;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and the project for which the collaboration had been sought; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon and the production targets contemplated under the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Through the proposed collaboration it was intended to avail of the know-how of General Motors in improving the design, quality and production of trucks manufactured by the Indian Company. The participation by General Motors to the extent of 33 1/3 per cent in the equity capital of Messrs Hindustan Motors was envisaged.

(c) Government have decided not to allow equity participation by General Motors, USA. There was no contemplation of separate targets in the proposal outside the capacity already permitted.

100-Tonne Converter of Bokaro Steel Plant

1361. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 100-tonne converter installed in Bokaro Steel Plant has started commercial production of steel;

(b) if so, the total steel produced so far; and

(c) when this converter will start producing steel to its optimum capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. Two 100-tonne converters, out of four in the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant, have been commissioned on 31st January, 1974 and 4th April, 1974 respectively.

(b) Total ingot steel produced upto July 23, 1974 was 60,361 tonnes.

(c) Optimum production will be possible only when the rolling mills are commissioned.

Second Coke oven Battery of Bokaro Steel Plant

1362. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be yleased to state:

(a) whether the second Coke Oven Battery of Bokaro Steel Plant which was commissioned on the 18th October, 1973 is working to its full capacity; and

(b) if so, the total monthly production of coke till the end of June, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The second coke oven battery of the Bokaro Steel Plant is at present working at 79.1% of the rated capacity, which not only meets the requirement of the first blast furnace in operation, but also leaves surplus coke for the other steel plants.

(b) The monthly production of coke from the second battery has been as follows:—

	Tonnes
October, 1973 (From 18-10-1973 to 31-10-1973)	18,790
November, 1973	30,498
December, 1973	33,933
January, 1974	42,502
February, 1974	36,831
March, 1974	39,682
April, 1974	38,180
May, 1974	37,136
June, 1974	38,823

Second Blast Furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant

1363. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the completion of the second Blast Furnace of the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) when it is likely to commence commercial production of Pig Iron?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) 93% of concreting, 94% of refractory erection, 89% of structural steelworks, 83% of mechanical equipment erection and 77% of electrical equipment erection, have so far been completed on the Second blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) The furnace is expected to be ready for production in the first quarter of 1975

Production from First Blast Furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant

1464. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) the total production during the period from 1st January, 1974 to 30th June, 1974 from the first Blast Furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant, which was commissioned on the 3rd October, 1972,

(b) whether the production of the said furnace has been in accordance with the targets set out in the detailed project report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The total production of hot metal from the first blast furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant during the period January, 1974 to June, 1974, is 347,530 tonnes.

(b) and (c). The rated capacity of the furnace is 885,000 tonnes per year. The production during the period had to be regulated in keeping with the availability of Coking Coal, which had become difficult on account of constraints in railway movement.

Export of Steel

1365. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of exporting a part of production of steel to improve the foreign exchange position has been given up; and

(b) if so, whether this decision is a consequence of the severe shortages of steel within the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In the context of availability and demand within the country, export of steel is being allowed, to some extent.

Gold found in Keonjhar District of Orissa

1366. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether occurrence of gold between 10 and 16 grammes per tonne of ore is found in samples, collected from pits and trenches in about 650 square km. area in Telkoi in Keonjhar District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether this has brightened the prospect of economic exploitation of the metal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). During the course of preliminary investigation conducted by State Directorate of Mines in and around Telkoi in Keonjhar district, a number of old workings were located in an area over 650 sq. kms. and test panning in and around old workings revealed the presence of free gold varying from fine grain to nuggets. Based on this information, geological investigations in the form of detailed geological mapping and systematic panning were extended to neighbouring areas during the field season 1971-72 and 1972-73. During the year 1973-74, systematic geological investigation was conducted in an area of 6 Sq. kms. around villages Salaikena and Siribahal. Samples which were analysed, revealed concentration of gold varying from traces to 20 gms. per ton in some auriferous quartz veins. Detailed investigation in the area is under progress.

Institute for Skydiving and free fall Parachute in Agra

1367. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English newspaper daily dated the 11th July, 1974 among Asian countries where skydiving as a sport is pursued are China, Iran, Iraq, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Korea and Japan;

(b) whether an Institute for skydiving and free fall parachuting, the first of its kind in the country, is likely to be set up in Agra in a year or so; and

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) According to the information available with us the Asian countries which have made a beginning in Sky Diving are—Iran, Iraq, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Korea and Japan.

(b) A proposal to set up an Indian Sky Diving Institute at Agra is under examination.

(c) Financial implications of the proposal and other details are still being worked out.

Control of Epidemics in Country

1368. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of HEALTH and FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English newspaper daily dated the 12th July, 1974 the scientists in India have suffered a major set back in their war against some tropical epidemics like malaria, cholera and leprosy and these diseases now threaten to strike back with a vengeance;

(b) whether according to Director-General of the Indian Council for Medical Research, these epidemics would pose a grave challenge to the health authorities in the next five years

(c) whether according to him there had been a dramatic revival of Malaria disease with as many as one million cases reported during 1972-73; and

(d) the precautionary measures Government propose to take to eradicate such like diseases from the soil of our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The statement made by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research as published in the Indian Express (Delhi Edition) of 12th July, 1974 has come to notice.

(d) The National Malaria Eradication Programme, the National Cholera Control Programme and the National Leprosy Control Programme are being continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan period as Centrally sponsored schemes. These programmes are reviewed from time to time and action as necessary is taken for their proper implementation.

Pay Scales of Field Inspectors in Settlement Organisation

1370. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5698 on the 20th December, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the case regarding the integrated pay scale of the Field Inspectors in the Settlement Organisation has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

12.06 hrs.

दिल्ली में मिलावट वाले खाद्य तेलों की बिक्री

1371. श्री बनशाह प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार महीनों में दिल्ली में खाद्य तेलों में मिलावट करके बेचने सम्बन्धी कितने मामले पकड़े गये ;

(ख) उनका संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) मिलावट करने वालों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) अप्रैल से जून 1974 की अवधि में कोई मामला नहीं पकड़ा गया ।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली में खाद्य-चूर्ण पदार्थों में मिलावट के मामले

1372. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन या चार महीनों में दिल्ली में खाद्य-चूर्ण पदार्थों में मिलावट के कितने मामले पकड़े गये ,

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है , और

(ग) मिलावट करने वालों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ,

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) दिल्ली में मार्च, 1974 से जून 1974 तक पिसे हुये खाद्यान्नों में मिलावट के 13 मामले पकड़े गये थे ।

(ख) इन मामलों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(1) बेसन	–	2
(2) बूरा	–	3
(3) मसाले	–	5
(4) सूजी	–	2
(5) मैदा	–	1
(6) आरारोट	–	1

(ग) मिलावट करने वालों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं ।

12.03 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid Shri Subramaniam

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I seek your permission, Sir. I have given notice of a privilege motion against Sardar Swaran Singh. Now, it has come to be true as you yourself will see from the Budget proposals....

MR SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling on that

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a fit case for re-opening because from the Budget proposals that were presented yesterday, there is no doubt that Sardar Swaran Singh has chosen to say things which amounted to a leakage of the Budget Since we have in fact prescribed something different compared to what we have prescribed on an earlier occasion in the matter of Shri Jasjit Singh, I am told that the latest decision has caused a lot of resentment and dissatisfaction and surprise among another particular group of people involved in the administration. So, it is a fit case for re-applying your mind and for re-opening This is a matter which should be re-considered and seen as the merits justify It should not be suppressed

MR SPEAKER I have already applied my mind to it. I cannot re-open it There are no grounds for a review Next—Shri Subramaniam.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): May I seek your permission to draw your attention .

MR. SPEAKER I have not come to that stage The order of business must be followed

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY. I wish to draw your attention and through you the attention of the hon Members of the House to the grave emergent situation that is prevailing in the three districts of orth Bengal—Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Behar and Darjeeling

MR SPEAKER The hon. Member should know that there are certain set procedures for raising these matters. Either she should raise it through some motion or she can come under Rule 377 The order of business already is fixed.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I have given notice for Calling Attention on the subject of floods in Kerala which have taken a toll of 57 people so far. How are we answerable to our constituency if such matters are not taken up here?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): The subject of severe drought in Orissa should be discussed. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to anybody. All of you are speaking; I am not super-human to listen to ten persons at one and the same time. May I tell you, please sit down? As I have seen this morning there were some Calling Attention Motions on floods. But I feel that the situation about the floods is such that we must have the discussion immediately.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And drought also. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I please tell you, when I am standing, kindly do not get up. Or, you sit here, I will not get up from there. I have been a Member for the last many years. I have never known these practices because I was used to see that when the Speaker is standing nobody gets up. You have adopted those procedures of the British conventions but I think we should not follow them and we should have our own. I have received a number of Calling Attention and other motions about floods.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): And drought also.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will make a statement today, and then, for the time that you may fix, I will not have the least objection to discuss the drought or the floods. I would advise the Minister to find time at the earliest because I cannot allow so many motions on the same subject,—it will take too much of time; in place of that it is better to have a debate rather than waste time on those motions.

12.08 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मेरा एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है । मैं आपको नोटिस दे चुका हूं और सबूत भी दे चुका हूं । गया में शूट एट साइट का जो आदेश जारी किया था उसके बारे में सब सबूत मैं दे चुका हूं । मुझे आप दो अढ़ाई मिनट सुन लें, उसके बाद जो फैसला करना है कर लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ठहर जायें देख कर बताऊंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे सुन लें । प्रश्न बहुत सीधा-सादा है । इस सदन में 17———

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : 377 में मैं ने आप को नोटिस दिया है ————

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रिविलेज पहले आता है । माननीय सदस्य हमेशा अड़ंगा डालते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शंकरदयाल सिंह जी जो बात एक मिनट में खतम हो जानी है जैसे ये कह रहे हैं आपके अड़ंगा खड़ा करने से उस में ज्यादा वक्त लगेगा । मेरी आप से विनती है कि आप एक डेढ़ मिनट न बोलें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : 17 अप्रैल को श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित जी ने इस सदन में वक्तव्य दिया था कि गया में शूट एट साइट का कोई आर्डर जारी नहीं किया गया था । उसके बाद श्री जयप्रकाश जी द्वारा एक नागरिक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी ——

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक मिनट ठहरें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब कभी मैं बोलता हूं आप टोकने लगते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा मत करिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वाक्य पूरा करने नहीं देते हैं । हमेशा ऐसा होता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Limaye, you sent this to me at 11-45 A.M.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे नोटिस की तारीख क्या है ? मैंने नोटिस तो सात आठ दिन पहले दिया है । यह स्मरण पत्र है ।

MR. SPEAKER: How could I know it. You should have waited for this. I have asked for the information. You should give your notice in time.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा नोटिस तो बहुत पुराना है । यह तो मैंने सप्लीमेंटरी स्पष्टीकरण दिया है ।

श्री दीक्षित ने यहां पर जो वक्तव्य दिया है, राज्य सरकार द्वारा उन को जो रिपोर्ट दी गई, वह उसके आधार पर दिया है । मैंने यह दावा नहीं किया है कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की कमेटी कोई लेजिस्लेचर की कमेटी थी । लेकिन उस में राज्य सभा के एक भूतपूर्व सदस्य, श्री बी० के० पी० सिन्हा और लोक सभा के एक वर्तमान सदस्य, श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा, का हवाला दिया गया है । श्री बी० के० पी० सिन्हा उस समय मौजूद थे । मैं उन के वक्तव्य से केवल दो पैराग्राफ पढ़ना चाहता हूं ·

"Again, at about 5 P.M., I heard an announcement in a very harsh, raucous, and agitated voice that the curfew had been extended from 4 P.M. to 9 A.M. next morning. It was also being announced that those found on the road would be shot at. The announcement struck me as unusual and uncivilised. Even during the 1942 movement, we heard no such announcement...

I explained to Shri Sukhdeo Verma, M.P., and Dr. Yugal Kishore, M.L.A. (who were with me at the Railway Station) that the members of the BSF, whose intelligence and character must have been assessed by them till then would treat this announcement as a *carte blanche* to shoot even innocent unwary stragglers at sight and that this announcement ignored the pitiable reality that there are thousands in every city in India whose homes could only be the streets even in the severest of weathers.

• • • •

I felt with bitterness and told the Congress legislators (mentioned above) that even the alien rulers of India had some decency and our officers are conspicuously devoid of such feelings."

अगर श्री दीक्षित का यह बयान उन की अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर होता, तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहता, क्योंकि तब वह एक सदस्य बनाम दूसरे सदस्य की बात होती । लेकिन उन को राज्य सरकार के अफ़सरों द्वारा जानकारी दी गई है । लेकिन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में राज्य सभा के भूतपूर्व सदस्य, श्री बी० के० पी० सिन्हा, जो उन्हीं के दल के सदस्य हैं, इस सदन में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य, श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा, और डा० युगल किशोर, एम० एल० ए० का हवाला दिया गया है ।

ऐसी हालत में आप इस मामले को एकदम डिसमिस न कीजिए । आप श्री दीक्षित को कहें कि वह सफ़ाई दें और यह मामला नियम 227 के तहत रिपोर्ट

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के लिए नहीं, जांच के लिए, प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दें। इस तरह सभी तथ्यों का आप को पता चल जायेगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I also want to make a submission. I have raised the matter in the last session. You will kindly remember. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly wait. Let me first dispose of this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in the last session, Shri Dikshit said the same thing about the order that was given in Gujarat and which was nullified in the court.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not get up every now and then. I shall listen to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He goes on giving wrong information.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down? Do not bring the other matter. Mr. Limaye, I shall examine the Home Minister's reply. I shall examine your present observations and then let you know.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नियम 349 350, 351 और 352 के अन्तर्गत है।

इस सदन में बार-बार यह प्रश्न उठता रहा है कि किस तरह से हम यहां अपनी बात रखें और किस तरह से अध्यक्ष के साथ व्यवहार करें, आप की आज्ञा को किस तरह से मानें। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो सदस्य नियमों और आप के आज्ञा का उल्लंघन करते हैं, उन की बात सुनी जाती है, और जो सदस्य आप की आज्ञा को मानते हैं, उन की बात को नहीं सुना जाता है।

अभी श्री मधु लिमये को एक सवाल उठाने के लिए आपने मौका दिया, लेकिन हम लोगों को मौका नहीं मिलता है। हमारे क्षेत्र में इसका यह असर पड़ता है कि जैसे इस सदन में केवल वही बोलने वाले हैं, जब कि सही बात यह है कि आग लगाने वालों में वह सबसे आगे हैं। जिस दिन पार्लियामेंट का सेशन हुआ, मैं ने आप को नोटिस दिया कि नियम 193 के अनुसार तीन विषयों पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। आज भी मैंने लिखा है कि नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मुझे बिहार के बारे में कहने का मौका दिया जाये।

जब मैं निवेदन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ, तो आप ने कहा कि मैं विनती करता हूं। मैं आप की विनती को आज्ञा मानता हूं। इस लिए मैं चुप रहा। लेकिन जिन्होंने आप की आज्ञा नहीं मानी, उनको बोलने का मौका दिया गया। मैं इस बारे में आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं कि जो सदस्य आप की आज्ञा का उल्लंघन करते हैं, उन की बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं आनी चाहिए। पहले आपने यह नियम रखा था कि कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस के बाद जीरो आवर शुरू होगा, लेकिन अब कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस से पहले ही जीरो आवर शुरू हो जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब आपकी बारी आती, तो आप बोलते। लेकिन आप अपनी बारी पर नहीं बोले, उनकी बारी में घुस गये। अगर वह आप की बारी में घुसते तो मैं उन को भी रोकता।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Since you have been good enough to say to us that you will kindly examine this issue, may I bring to your notice one aspect of the matter? The hon. Home Minister has taken the stand that he had made a statement on the basis of the information received from the State Government. Would you kindly also examine whether a breach of privilege in that case does not arise

against the State Government which has supplied the information to the Home Minister, because the Home Minister is bound to say that he has received the information from other agencies?

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether the information given by the State Government to the Home Minister should not be the basis of privilege?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have gone through the note that has been submitted to you and circulated to us. The Home Minister is taking the stand that he made the statement on the basis of the information received from the State Government and other agencies. Would you not also examine this aspect of the matter whether a breach of privilege does not arise against the State Government which has supplied the information to the Home Minister?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): The Home Minister has got his own source for gathering information as well.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to examine it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I want to know whether the State Government is at liberty to supply wrong information to the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I had written to you regarding a matter that I wanted to raise. It is regarding the pay scales and salaries of the staff which you had taken up a year ago, and you had appointed a committee to go into this, and they have been deliberating for a whole year without coming out with any...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करूंगा.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter regarding the Secretariat of the Speaker, and he has appointed a committee. I would request the hon. Members to kindly spare the Secretariat. आप जैसे दूसरे की टांग खींचते हैं, अब एक बचा है, अगर यहां भी ऐसा ही काम शुरू करना है तो इस तरीके से काम चलेगा नहीं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have a very simple request that the work of the Committee should be expedited. That is all.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह क्या काम है कि इस में भी शुरू कर दिया। वह कमेटी बैठी है, वह बैठेगी, उस की रिपोर्ट आएगी तो आप को बुला लेंगे अंदर सभी को।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why have you started a controversy on this?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : हम ने रिमाइडर भेजे कमेटी को, कोई जवाब नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not to be raised in the House. The Speaker is not like a Minister sitting here to reply whether this is right or not. Let not hon. Members create these conventions. अगर आप के सेक्रेटेरिएट में भी यह बात होने लगी.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I wish you would just listen to two more sentences. Why are you fighting with us on this? There is nothing to fight about. I have a very simple request. If you would only let me finish in one sentence...

MR. SPEAKER: Not in the House but in my Chamber.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am just making a request to you that the work of the Committee be expedited. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, the Secretariat should have some discipline. This is the Members' Secretariat.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am only trying to ask you to expedite the work of the committee. That is all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am a member of this committee. It is better if I have your permission to say a word.

MR. SPEAKER: Not here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Otherwise, Members would not have a correct picture as to what attitude we have taken in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Let this Secretariat function. We have appointed a committee. If he has anything to ask, let him approach me in my capacity in my Chamber. Let him not raise the question here as if he is raising a question against a Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have only raised the issue asking you to request the committee to expedite its work, and nothing more. There is no controversy about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why does he raise it in the House? Let him leave it to me. He has written to me. I shall care with the utmost respect for what he has written.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Where else do I raise it except in the House? It was after my raising it in the House that the committee was appointed.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him kindly understand one thing. I do not think that he needs much more of my explanation. He is very intelligent and he understands everything. The Chairman has written to him already. In spite of that, he is raising it in the House as if I am a Minister sitting in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I say a word?

MR. SPEAKER: May I say one thing to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu? If he occupies a position as a member of a committee or as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee or any other, so long as he is there, he must observe the conventions followed by those people. He need not use that position in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have said something which is not fair. I only said that I wanted to...

MR. SPEAKER: I have said it after exercising a lot of my patience.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order...

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order on what?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order on this, and I want your ruling on it

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of my ruling on it. This is not something pending for discussion before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is simple.

MR. SPEAKER: You have started taking up the cause of my Secretariat as you do about a steel plant or some other organisation.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is the difference?

MR. SPEAKER: When I have appointed a Committee, the House should be satisfied with that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order...

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to know why I did not receive this paper before 10 O'clock this morning.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry you received it only this morning.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In this House, at our request, you were kind enough to consider it and appoint a Committee. Now an extension given to the Committee is always quoted in the House. I want to know who has given them extension to continue for whatever period they can

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not prepared to reply in this House.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE Under the rules, they should take the permission of the House Kindly see our rules.

MR. SPEAKER So long as this Committee is functioning, please do not raise this matter.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: How long?

MR SPEAKER This is not an ordinary Committee of the House. It is not to be raised in the House. No time-limit was fixed. There is no question of extension

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MR SPEAKER: Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have to make a submission Four days ago I raised an issue involving the Border Roads Task Force's atrocities on people in Meghalaya and then the Chair had given a clear directive to the Government to come out with the details. Four days have passed. Neither the Defence Minister nor the Home Minister, who is in charge of tribal affairs, has bothered to come out with the facts. They have flouted the direction of the Chair. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what the matter was. I will look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are sitting over it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): There is no question of flouting the direction of the Deputy-Speaker. I have conveyed it to the Defence Minister. We have to await his report.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): There is one matter...

MR. SPEAKER: No, not without my permission. Please sit down. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 274(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8089 74.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 301(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1974.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 302(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1974.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 303(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 8th July, 1974.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 304(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1974.

(v) The Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 305(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1974.

(vi) The All India Services (Death-*cum*-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 755 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8090/74].

STATEMENT *re* FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AND RADIATION PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8091/74.]

(2) A copy of the Radiation Protection (Amendment) Rules, 1974, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 762 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8092/74.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8093/74.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD., BANGALORE AND BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD., HYDERABAD FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hydera-

bad, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8094/74].

REPORT ON FATAL ACCIDENT AT BASSI MEO STONE MINE IN GURGAON DISTRICT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on fatal accident on the 26th January, 1974 at Bassi Meo Stone Mine in village Ghatta Bassi Meo, Tehsil Ferozepur Jhirka (Distt. Gurgaon). [*Placed in Library...See* No. LT--8095|74.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 345(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st of August, 1974 issued under sub-rule (3) of rule 224 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8096|74.]

12.29 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ATTACK BY UNDERGROUND NAGAS ON POLICE PERSONNEL

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported attack by underground Nagas armed with automatic weapons near Chishilimi the lower Sema area on the camp of the Fifth Battalion killing 11 policemen.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Sir, according to preliminary information received so far, a patrol party of Nagaland Armed Police was ambushed by armed Naga hostiles at about 0900 hours on 27th July, 1974 near Chishilimi, about 23 miles North East of Kohima. The Naga hostiles opened fire with light machine guns and rifles as a result of which eleven constables of the Nagaland Armed Police were killed. The hostiles took away one light machine gun, eleven rifles and some ammunition. At about 1050 hours, another patrol party of Assam Rifles which had approached the same area from a different direction, intercepted the hostiles and opened fire on them. In the encounter the hostiles managed to escape but one rifle and some ammunition were recovered from the area. Fuller details of the ambush are awaited.

It is a matter for deep regret that so many precious lives of security forces personnel were lost in the discharge of their duties. As a measure of immediate and interim relief, Government of Nagaland have sanctioned ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1000|-to each of the bereaved families.

The violent activities of the underground have been recently on the increase and security operations have accordingly been stepped up. In the course of our discussions with the Chief Minister, Nagaland, our serious concern over the deteriorating situation in the State had been conveyed to him. The recent developments in Nagaland have been reviewd in consultation with Ministry of Defence and all possible measures are being taken to curb the activities of the underground.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The statement appears to be the usual one. In sensitive border areas some serious developments have been taking place for the last several months and the remedy according to the statement is stepping up of the security operations. The causes that led to such provocation among the underground Nagas are not given. Perhaps they have been deliberately suppressed and the Government is afraid of bringing them to light. The Mizoram Chief Minister declared that his son joined the underground activity. About a year ago Mr. Scalo Su, who is a Member of the Rajya Sabha, was President of the underground movement and he was also the Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government. He came overground with 2800 of his army. There was some agreed settlement with the Central Government That hero has come out with all the forces and surrendered the arms and ammunitions, especially at a time when the U. F. Government in Nagaland was reported to be in better communication with the underground forces and was trying to settle the matter by constitutional methods. In such circumstances, what was the occasion for such incidents? In discussions with some Naga leaders I found that this was the only major incident that had taken place in all these years. Why? Perhaps the Government did not search for the reasons or is trying to suppress facts deliberately. May I know whether there were several raids on underground headquarters and pockets and serious atrocities were perpetrated on innocent Nagas, especially women? It was also admitted once by the Home Minister during the last session. Just before the elections took place in Nagaland Kohovi Seema was murdered by the security forces; he was an underground leader.

The elections were held in February 74 and the Government was formed by the end of February. Just after that there was an attack on the Speaker of the underground Assembly by the security forces in the first week of July 74. This attack was on an underground camp. On 21st May 74 another underground leader Balhou was murdered by the same security force. Early in July 74, the Major General of the security forces went hovering round and round the underground camp in Chhakasang area in a helicopter. That also led to an apprehension of further impending attacks on the underground Nagas. Raping of women and torture of innocent civil Naga population provoked them to join the underground Nagas. Now the recruitment to the underground Naga forces has increased. I want to know whether this series of incidents are the immediate of provocation culminating in this major incident. I want to know whether it is a fact that the security forces have acted without any reference to the Nagaland Government and directly under the orders of the Governor, Shri L. P. Singh, who is in sole charge of the law and order situation. I want to know whether it is a fact that he is reported to be working for discrediting the present UF Government. I want to know whether the National Naga Organisation representatives have recently come to Delhi to negotiate with the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Congress President to merge this National Naga Organisation in to the Congress and whether Shri L P. Singh is considered to be the key person in these negotiations. I want to know whether it is a fact that Shri L. P. Singh has been long suspected to be on very friendly terms with the American lobby in this country and so the foreign agents are taking advantage of this to incite these forces and create further disruption? The use of electric shock, torture and third degree methods on civilians are also taken advantage of by the imperialist agents and their internal collaborators in Nagaland.

Finally, about the under-development there, there is no electricity in Naga villages; 58 per cent of Nagas people are indebted to usurious money-lenders who charge interest

from 60 to 400 per cent. The pace of industrialisation there is extremely slow; there is no communication and there is educated unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER: When you bring in the name of the Governor of a State, there are certain rules about that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): In this case, he was earlier the Home Secretary also and there were charges levelled against him both in this House and in the other House.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to go by the rules which are made by your own House.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon. Member has made a very long statement in which he has asked a large number of questions

He has approached the subject and mentioned the incidents there as if he was representing the insurgent Naga hostiles.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is very unfair....(*Interruptions*) I rise on a point of order.

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down. You can say anything you like but you do not have the patience to listen to the reply.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am not calling him an agent (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER. Order, please All sorts of allegations were made against the Governor of the State. Why should not the Minister defend him? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Mr. Banerjee should not hold a brief for everybody. Let him speak on a matter in which he is concerned (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He has called the action taken by the Security Forces as atrocities, as an attack on the villagers. He has not a word of sympathy for the breaved families of 11 loyal constables of the Security Forces. All the time, he was only complaining about the action taken by the Security Forces. I am deeply disappointed over it.

I would request the hon. Member to see it in perspective. The correct facts in perspective should be seen as something like this. (*Interruptions*) Let him not interrupt.

I will briefly tell the House what the facts are. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When they speak, they say anything they like and they do not have the patience to listen. I am not going to protect you when you make all sorts of allegations. There is no question of protection.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: In 1973, about 73 violent incidents involving a large number of Security Forces personnel took place. The general level number of incidents in a month varied between 6 and 9. Towards the end of the year, the figures came down, varying from 6 to 8 and 4 to 5. This was also the figure in December and January. In the month of February, in the month of elections that took place in Nagaland, the number of violent incidents rose suddenly to 24. In a period of a few days, particularly between 1st and 12th February and between 12th and 16th February, the number of incidents was as high as 22

The underground Naga insurgent organisation had some soft corner for the UDF, and, according to our information and assessment, these incidents were stepped up in order to frighten and terrorise the electorate so that the NNO which was really acting with a great sense of responsibility and had complete understanding with the central Government—could be toppled. Anyhow, the UD had a

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majority of two and the Governor of Nagaland, with the full consent of the Government of India, agreed that the UDF should take over the Government and Mr. Vizol was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Nagaland. As a result of the association and support of the underground Nagas, the position of the Chief Minister and the UDF Government became rather embarassing and awkward. When one or two incidents took place, the party organisation passed a resolution of condolence and sympathy with the underground Nagas, whereas they were rather critical of the attitude of the Government of India. The Chief Minister himself is a very sincere person and he has been trying to find some way to help the Nagaland people out of the difficult situation. But so much pressure has been brought upon the Chief Minister that he has found it impossible to stand up to it. Recently, after this incident in which 11 constables were killed, his Cabinet has passed a resolution about which I shall read out the information that I have received:

> "The Council of Ministers of Nagaland, in a meeting held on the 28th July 1974, reviewed the situation arising out of the recent violent incidents in some parts of Nagaland. The State Government have viewed with grave concern the recent incidents of violence and the Chief Minister of Nagaland in a Press statement has warned the Naga hostiles that the Government of Nagaland shall not tolerate any acts of violance. The State Government is taking appropriate action to deal with the situation."

It is a matter of some satisfaction that the Nagaland Chief Minister has realised the dangerous implications of an uncertain or rather equivocal attitude that the party organisation or, to some extent, the Government of Nagaland were showing towards the insurgent Naga hostiles. Therefore, the matter has been reviewed.

One main aspect of the situation in Nagaland should be understood. Over 95 per cent of the population is a peace-loving population. They are sick and tired of the Insurgent Nagas who are maintaining such a heavy pressure upon them; they are being kidnapped, they are being forcibly enrolled as members of the Naga Insurgent Army; heavy fines are imposed and collected, despite there being the State Government, and their life and property are in danger. There is however a hard core of the underground who believe in a sovereign, independent State of Nagaland. Despite all these years of conflict and bitterness, they do not seem to have learnt any lessons. We have uptill now given every opportunity to the underground to come overground, whenever they have surrendered or have been captured, they have been absorbed in BSF Battallions and they have otherwise been treated as proper citizens with that self-respect and care which any other citizen of Nagaland gets. In spirit, attitude still remains the same. But the attitude of belligerence and special opposition that is now coming up has to be treated firmly and we have to take adequate steps to protect the Naga villagers from the menace to their life and property.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Last time the question of raping of Naga women was raised for which a reply was promised by the Minister but there is no reply to it to-day

SHRI P K. DEO (Kalahandi): He never replied to your question.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Not even a single question I have posed he has answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied in a broad outline. Further, in the beginning itself, he has refuted all that you said.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The question was about the immediate cause of this incident.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The recent cause, the immediate cause was the coming up of the UDF Government who had been indirectly and directly encouraging the underground and particularly, the UDF Party which has been openly showing sympathy with the undergrounds That is why there has been an outburst of violent incidents. That is the reason.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I appreciate the very full explanatory statement of the Minister explaining the history underlying the incident But it is clear that something is wrong Even from his statement what has become clear is this, that there is a great deal of unrest in the Nagaland area. Although you say that 95 per cent of the people are hankering for peace and that it is only the 5 per cent, that is, the undergrounds who want trouble and want a sovereign Nagaland government, it is a fact that for a couple of years at least, according to his own statement, and there is evidence that there has been this unrest for a much longer period Bearing in mind the fact that without a considerable support from a large percentage of the population, a small percentage could not have continued these violent activities for so long, does the Home Minister not think that there must be some provocation sufficient to sustain them something more than merely what the hon. Minister has said, namely that so long as the NNO was there, there were no violent incidents and that it was only when the UDF Government came there was a step-up in violence and violent incidents? Is there not some link with the manner in which the security forces have been used for suppressing the violent incidents?

In the last session, the Home Minister himself admitted that there were certain cases of rape, etc. in Nagaland and Manipur areas. Therefore, it would seem that there has been some provocation on the part of the Government forces which has led to this kind of an extremely deplorable incident where the entire security force has been wiped out which is deplorable. But what could have led to such a strong and powerful reaction? Only some grave provocation

The Minister again said that the present Chief Minister was here and what he has said in regard to the visit is rather peculiar The statement reads as folows:—

> "The violent activities of the underground have been recently on the increase and security operations have accordingly been stepped up. In the course of our discussions with the Chief Minister, Nagaland, our serious concern over the deteriorating situation in the State had been conveyed to him"

Am I to understand, that the Chief Minister was not himself seriously concerned over these incidences, was he not aware of the steps being taken already in the State for suppressing these incidents? The next line goes on to say that the recent developments in Nagaland have been reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of Defence It is not very clear from this statement whether this review was carried out with the Chief Minister Was the Chief Minister kept fully in the picture with regard to the action taken or proposed to be taken in regard to the restoration of law and order in Nagaland? It is strange that the Chief Minister should not be as fully in the picture as he ought to have been Why has the Chief Minister to be told anything in this regard, for, he must be well aware of the fact that these incidents have been taking place? What I want the Home Minister kindly to elucidate is whether the Chief Minister himself is in charge of the operations for the restoration of law and order, or whether it is the Governor—with any special powers and authority—who has to undertake operations for the restoration of law

[Shri H. M. Patel]

and order. May I know whether the security forces are functioning under the Governor or the Chief Minister? Has the Chief Minister got any voice in whatever decisions are taken for the security and for the operation of the security forces? If not why has the Chief Minister, who ought to be fully responsible for incidents there in that State, been kept out of the picture? He represents the majority popular support and when he has majority support it should be presumed that he would be in a better position to win over even the five per cent of the dissatisfied elements in the State—it is five per cent according to the Home Minister himself.

My next question is this. Why is the Chief Minister not kept fully in the picture? Why are the security forces apparently operating under the Governor's orders and not under the C.M's? Will the Home Minister clarify whether it is not a fact that perhaps the security forces have been acting in a more ruthless manner than they should have been and that they provided the provocation and made the underground forces react with the degree of violence they appear to have reacted in destroying these security forces?

I will only add this final word I have full sympathy for those who have lost their lives doing their duty. It is an extraordinary situation all the same that security forces should suffer in such a manner. Everything points to there having been sufficient provocation from the security forces to cause such a strong reaction on their part

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon Member is not correct in assuming that the increase in violent incidents and general deterioration in the attitude of the underground has been due to any provocation from security forces The steps taken from the side of the security forces have been less serious when you take the type of incidents from the other side, which arose as a result of the action taken by the underground. It is unfortunate that such incidents took place in which one or two women were involved.

But the matter was immediately taken up. The persons were put under arrest and a trial is going on. It is not as if some injustice was being allowed to take place which would cause some provocation. That has not happened.

13 hrs.

The main reason, as I said earlier—I shall try to explain it a little more—is that under the influence of the underground, the Chief Minister and the U.D.F. Ministry seemed to carry the impression that they could, by representing to the Government of India, secure for Nagaland with the help of the underground and the the strength of the sanction behind their attitude a status which they had in mind, political and constitutional, other than the existing one In fact we received information several times repeatedly that the underground had circulated a view or a circular had been issued that they were expecting that a much higher status could be secured only if the overground people also helped them The position of the N N. O. party was exceedingly difficult. The N. N. O. legislators were finding it difficult to attend the Assembly The reason for this is that the U.D.F. were expecting too much It was explained clearly and definitely at the final meeting that any such thing has got to be within the constitutional framework of the existing State. Any such grievance can be considered. If there is any question relating to economic development matter or of improvement in the lot of the people it can always be considered. But, their idea was to have a higher status and to have an independent status for Nagaland. We said let that idea be taken out com-

pletely and that under no circumstances we were going to give any consideration to it. Is it not surprising that although earlier incidents took place where there was a helicopter incident and there were several other incidents, on both these occasions, the Chief Minister met me the same day when the information was received of people being killed in Nagaland, and told me that there was some other hand coming in the way of the talks he was having. He was mystified.

I have already stated that Mr. Vizol was regarded as a sincere person who honestly wants that peace should be established in the Nagaland. But, he did not know that the people who supported him had their own ideas; they did not want some measure of change in the situation or developmental matters or difficulties of that kind. Only after some time he has fully realised the line which the party had taken—the U. D. F. party has been very much vocal; they have been saying things which nobody would say--namely that they stand definitely for secession or for independence. The reason for this is not for the atrocity committed by the forces because if there is any irregularity or any wrong committed by a member of the forces, he is being dealt with; he will be dealt with first.

Shri Rustomji, I suppose, the hon. Members know that, will not support any such thing. I think he is now not only connected with the Ministry but he is also in charge of that Department. He will not give any quarter or any cause for the feeling that the security forces are let loose to commit atrocity. Now, three agencies function in Nagaland. There is the Chief Minister, I. G. P. and armed forces. It is also a fact that underground Nagas come to villages in spite of whatever the Chief Minister's Government is doing. They take away village people and enrol them as members of the "Naga Army". They charge specified fines and immediately collect such fines and these poor villagers are really frightened out of their wits. Therefore, there is Border Security Force which is not only incharge of the border area. There is also the responsibility of the Governor of Nagaland. Whenever there is any matter concerning border security or the maintenance of law and order the Governor of Nagaland has special responsibility. It is a border area and it is not like any other State in the country. Therefore, all these agencies have their respective functions but regarding normal administrative matters and the contol of villages and prevention of underground Nagas harassing the villagers, the responsibility was and still remains with the Chief Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Is the Chief Minister closely involved and kept fully in the picture on whatever policy is followed by the Government?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: So far as actual measures are concerned coordination takes place in Nagaland and not here. He had visited Delhi two or three times only to suggest and consult as to how to deal with the situation and told us what his thinking was. When the situation became clear to him he has since realised that to take a soft line towards the underground and expect them to change their mind and come overground is in the present circumstances a futile exercise.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thanking for giving this opportunity to discuss through this call attention in greater depth and detail the situation in North East region. It is very unfortunate that even after 27 years of Independence and after full statehood being granted to Nagaland and status of Union territory being granted to Mizoram peace has not returned to those areas and a handful of persons pursuing a wrong cause are holding up peace and progress.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

I have talked about Mizoram although it does not find place in the Calling Attention because there can be no proper appraisal without a comprehensive view of the entire North East region. If we look to the events in Nagaland and Mizoram they follow the same pattern. There were similar incidents as we know there were attempts on the life of Chief Minister of Nagaland and also attempts on the life of Lt. Governor of Mizoram. Also one of the important event is the statement of Lt. Governor of Mizoram saying that the UDF Government of Nagaland pledging to work for a political settlement with the underground Nagas might also have exercised some kind of pyschological influence on the Mizo underground since. It undoubtedly gets serious proportions. The only difference seems to be that law and order situation is far from happy. As is apparent from the statement of Chief Minister, Mr. Chal Chuunga dated 15th March the underground elements have created an atmosphere in the entire Mizoram. The other common feature in the entire activities in the north-eastern region has been that the foreign elements have played a very serious role. We know that on August 20, 1973, Muira Angami, General Secretary of the Naga National Council who returned in the early part of that year or I think towards the later part of 1972, after seven year's *sojourn* in China gave a call to the youth to join the underground movement, and he told them plainly that China had assured all help to them in their struggle against India.

We also know that the Mizoram leaders are similarly in Arakan, and Laldenga is reported to have been given political asylum in Pakistan. The approach of the Mizoram Chief Minister to this problem has also been the same, because the Mizoram Chief Minister has said that it is a political problem requiring a political solution, and Mr. Vizol, Chief Minister, has also pledged for reconciliation between the undergrounds and the Government of India in his election manifesto. Of course, it is very heartening to know that the hon. Home Minister has said that the Mizoram Chief Minister has to a great extent realised the position; he has also made a very categorical statement on March 18, 1974 at Kohima; in a press interview he said that the Naga issue should be solved within the framework of the Indian Constitution. In this background, I would like to pose some questions to the hon. Minister.

My first question will be regarding the foreign elements in the north-eastern region, because his own Home Secretary, Mr Govind Narain on 17th March, 1973 had observed that many of the threats in the north-eastern region could be traced to the inspiration, connivance and assistance and support of some of the foreign countries.

We also know that the missionaries are also playing a very doubtful game, and some organisations whose *bona fides* have been doubted from time to time are also playing their role in this part in fact, not only in Nagaland and Mizorm but also I think to some extent in Meghalaya also We also know that the famous or infamous British journalist Neville Maxwell has published and printed a 32-page booklet condemning the Government of India in their approach to Nagaland

In this background, my first question to the Home Minister will be this. What concrete and positive steps have been taken by Government to stop the movement of hostiles to and from Nagaland and Mizoram to the countries hostile to us? The undergrounds with arms and ammunitions will not only create problems in these regions but in the entire north-eastern region.

My second question will be this. Has the Home Minister or his Ministry tried to ascertain the role of the missionaries and those organisations about

which doubts have been expressed from many quarters. It has been almost an open thing that many of these organisations have made a certain propaganda that the people in these regions must never have Indian identity and integration will mean the end of them.

My third question is this. There is a report that the UDF and the Government are reported to have already requested the Nagaland Baptist Church Council to convene a conference of the underground leaders and the representatives of the various groups and clans to reach some consensus for the basis of a talk with the Government of India Today's report has said that the Chief Minister of Mizoram had some talk with the Prime Minister In that view of the matter I would like to know whether there is any possibility of a bipartite or tripartite parley between the Government of India, the State Government and the undergrounds in these regions

My last question will be this We cannot solve the problem of this region merely by armed activities The crux of the problem in this region is that there is a communication gap in these regions in the literal sense as well as in the real sense with the rest of the country You will appreciate that there is no railway there except for a small railway line in Dimapur There is no railway in Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya There is no aerodrome in any of these area and so, there is communication gap So, how can you expect to have emotional integration in these regions unless you develop communications? As I have said, in the literal sense as well as the real sense, there is a communication gap In that view of the matter, I would like to ask whether Government are having any comprehensive development plan, both economically and particularly in regard to communication in this region. I was very happy to note that there was some special discussion between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister regarding the development of the north-eastern region. I hope the hon. Minister will answer my questions.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon. member has made one important point. It is that there is some similarity of pattern and similarity of conditions in the three regions, Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur—he also mentioned Meghalaya etc. The terrain is the same, the tribal population has a similar approach There has in the past been foreign, missionary—influence there, that is before India became independent Thus, there are common features In so far as this has led to hostility and insurgency, the way of dealing with it is also more or less similar I agree with him—and it is our policy also—that it is not a simple case of use of force to suppress insurgency They are part of our own State they are people whom we know. We understand their psychology. But it is also true, as he has himself hinted, that there seem to be some foreign influences operating

In the first place some six Naga hostiles had been captured recently. They have admitted that a number of Nagas have gone to the Yunan province of China and were trained there, and that some of them have returned. It is after their return that the effectiveness and violence of incidents has increased Of course there is the terrain There are the Razakars who have been thrown out of former East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh) The hostiles have tried to contact each other That is a continuing situation. We have to deal with it. That is why it is taking time But we cannot give up our attitude of undertanding their psychology and trying to meet their point of view. In fact, it has partly succeeded.

Recently, however, after this idea had come up amongst them that if they used more force, they could get all they wanted—and there is also an idea that because supplies are short and

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prices are rising, this is opportune time for attack—they have tried to step up their operations. But we cannot for that reason give up our attitude of understanding of the Naga tribals. Whoever has gone there—our officers are there, IAS officers—who meet the villagers—mostly they are village population—they tell us that the bulk of the Naga people do not favour the attitude and action of hostility on the part of the Naga underground. Only as the underground are given a hope that if they fought hard, they could get independence and a better future they get mistaken.

Also the present President of the Nagaland ruling Party, UDF, Mrs. Rano Shaiza is a niece of Shri Phizo. There is an assumption—we cannot say with any authenticity or precision—that there is some sort of communication. In this manner, there is false hope created among those people. But our policy has been worked out from Panditji's time and subsequently on a careful overall consideration of the factors involved. The policy is that we will continue to try to win the hearts and minds of the tribal people of these areas. But so far as insurgency is concerned, we shall deal with it firmly.

The hon. Member has mentioned Mizoram. Not wishing to have another discussion on Mizoram, I am replying to that question also, although it does not arise out of this calling attention. In Mizoram, what has happened is that on the advice of the Chief Minister the Lt. Governor and others, we allowed some of the underground people to meet the villagers. They had said if a line of communication was kept open and the hostile and law-abiding citizens were allowed to meet each other undisturbed, then a better situation would develop and all the misunderstandings would disappear. A rather prominent underground hostile, M. Colney, was in Mizoram for 10 or 11 days and was moving all over the place. The effect unfortunately happened to be quite the opposite of what was expected. It has encouraged the underground beyond expectation. He had said that the line of communication should be kept open upto the end of May. We are in the month of August He has not tried to follow up and has really done nothing thereafter. Therefore this policy of using softer options has not brought dividends. We have to resume a firmer line of action. It does not mean we should exceed limits, but the policy has to be firm enough to convince the insurgents that they could not have their own way... (*Interruptions*).

There is no question of tripartite dialogue.

About the development of communications, it is a matter of planning. I have not all the figures with me; but in the Fifth Plan they have allotted something like Rs. 80 crores, and about fourteen crores have been allotted this year. I should like to tell the hon. Minister that the *per capita* investment in Nagaland is the highest in India, higher than in Assam or other smaller States.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): It is a matter of great concern and what is more alarming is the unlawful activities of underground Nagas. The earlier assessment of the Government was that the underground movement in Nagaland was lying down and the Governor of Assam also said that Naga insurgency had been contained and it had almost ended. Subsequent events have proved that the earlier assessment was wrong There had been repeated exchange of fire and unlawful activities resulting in the death of a large number of people among civilians, army and police personnel. There was abnormalcy for a long time when underground activity was conducted under the leadership of Phizo. The statehood was granted and elections were held and a democratic Government was set up. But all of a sudden these activities have come

which are the forces which are helping the underground Nagas with arms and ammunition and training? The hon. Minister says that some persons were receiving training in arms and ammunition in China. Many other forces within the country help the underground. May I know is it part of a much bigger plan to create confusion in our country?

It appears from the election manifesto of the UDF that they would try to arrive at a political settlement of the Nagas problem It has been conveyed to the Government of India that there should be a final settlement of the Naga problem and that the dialogue between the Government of India and the Naga underground should be resumed. If so what is the view of the Government of India?

It is heartening to know that ninety per cent of Nagas are peace-loving and only five per cent are misguided people and these five per cent are terrorising the others, kidnap people, impose heavy taxes and make recruitments for the underground. I want to know whether law and order is prevailing in Nagaland and whether there is normalcy and whether the Government of India is satisfied with steps taken by the State Government of Nagaland to counteract these activities.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He said, from the statement of facts given by me, he was inclined to infer that the policy earlier was wrong. There is no question of right or wrong All the time our policy has been to fight insurgency but at the same time to have sympathy and understanding of the aspirations of the people and try to help them in their development. Whenever there is an opportunity, we want to make friends with them. But when we find this is not helping but having the opposite result and leads to a deterioration of the situation, we take a firmer line. All the time, there are the border security and other forces to lookafter law and order in that area. As I said, the situation was very much under control. Only after the new Government has come, there has been a certain amount of laxity. But the Chief Minister himself is realising it and I am sure with his help and with proper action being taken, the situation would come fully under control As regards fresh negotiations, if we can get any clear indication of what exactly is intended or expected to meet the aspirations of the people within the four corners of the constitutional position of the State, we can certainly discuss the matter. The Chief Minister is there and there are other authorities representing the Government of India. It is not necessary or proper that the Central Government should go there and open negotiations as between two high contracting parties. That is not the position. If we find at any time that there is some grievance or demand which can be met to resolve this problem, the Government of India will not be found wanting.

अध्यक्ष महोदय (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी के 27 सालों के बाद भी हम ने अपने देश के अन्दर जो प्रथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति के लोग कुछ प्रान्तों में रह रहे हैं उन की समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया है । हम ने रूस से दोस्ती की है, लेकिन रूस ने अपने यहां की आन्तरिक व्यवस्था, भाषाई समस्या या अल्पसंख्यकों की समस्या के समाधान के लिये जो कदम उठाये हैं उन में भी हम ने कोई रास्ता अख्तियार नहीं किया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूस का सवाल इसमें कहां से आ गया ?

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैंने रेफरेन्स के तौर पर कहा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप के दिल में जो भी भरा हुआ है, उसे जायज मौके पर निकालिये ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : वहां जो नागा विद्रोही हैं उन के बीच में ईसाई मिशनरी, जो सी०आई०ए० के एजेन्ट है वे प्रथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति का प्रचार कर रहे है और भारत के खिलाफ नफरत पैदा कर रहे है। उसी साजिश का यह अंग है कि विद्रोही नागा लोग सशस्त्र ढंग से हमारी पुलिस या शान्ति व्यवस्था के लिये जो लोग वहां गये हुए है उन पर आक्रमण किया करते है .....

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजपुर) सब ऐसे ऐसे ही हैं।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव मैं सब के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं, कुछ लोग ऐसे है। वे, जो अमरीकन है, सी०आई०ए० के एजेन्ट हैं, वे लोग नागाओं के अन्दर, जो देहातों में, जंगलों में रहते है, उन के अन्दर प्रथकतावादी मनोवृत्ती का प्रजन करते हैं और भारत की राष्ट्रीयता के खिलाफ इस प्रकार की साजिश करते है कि वे भारत की एकात्मक के साथ मिल कर नहीं रह सकते। अमरीकन सी०आई०ए० के लोगों ने चीन के साथ उन की दोस्ती करा कर, वहां उनके लिये सशस्त्र ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था कराई है। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं — वे आज शस्त्र द्वारा हिंसा पर उतारू हो गये हैं —जिन्होंने अपने हाथ में शस्त्र ले लिया है उन को हम किस ढंग से ठीक करने जा रहे हैं ?

जहां तक बातचीत का सिलसिला है, नागालैंड, मिजोरम, मेघालय, जितने छोटे छोटे पर्वतीय राज्य विकास की गति को तेज बनाने के लिये बनाये गये हैं, उनमें विकास की तेज होनी चाहिये और वहां के लोगों की जो समस्या है उस को हल कर के भारत की मुख्य जीवनधारा के साथ जोड़ दें जिस से लोगों को किसी प्रकार की शिकायत न रहे।

इस के बावजूद जो लोग हिंसा पर उतारू हो गये हैं शस्त्र के आधार पर समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बी०एस० एफ० के जवान या मिलिटरी के लोगों को क्या यह अधिकार दिये गये है कि वे विद्रोहियों से अच्छी प्रकार से निपट सकें ? जहां तक एक शिविर की बात है, जहां पर नागाओं ने आक्रमण किया था, जब शिविर में मशीन-गन और राईफल थी, फिर भी हम अपनी सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाही नहीं कर सके, ऑफेंसिव भी नहीं हो सके इस में आशंका होती है कि वहां पर कुछ लोग विद्रोहियों से मिले हुए थे। क्या इसकी जानकारी मंत्री जी को है ?

राजनीतिक समाधान की दृष्टि से जो यू० एफ० की सरकार चल रही है क्या उसको अक्षम्य करार के लिए कुछ कार्यवाही तो नहीं की जा रही कि ला एंड आर्डर के नाम पर उस को गिरा दें और वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की योजना बना रहे हों।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : एक बात तो माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछी है कि यदि कोई शस्त्र से हमारे साथ व्यवहार करे तो उसके साथ क्या हमारा व्यवहार हो ? तो शस्त्र का जवाब शस्त्र ही होता है और यही मेरे सवाल में वह खुद कहना चाहते थे और कहलाना चाहते थे। उसमें कोई पेचीदा सवाल की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि वहां विकास की गति तेज करनी चाहिए। हमारा भी यही मत है। अगर वह अलग हो जाएं तो उनका विकास बन्द हो जाएगा। सम्पूर्ण भारत के साथ रह कर ही अधिक विकास हो सकता है। वहां के लोग किसी गलतफहमी में फंस गये लगते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने अमरीका की गुप्तचर एजेन्सी का हवाला दिया और कहा कि मिशनरी लोगों के अन्दर भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो अलगाव की भावना को प्रोत्साहित करा रहे हैं। अब श्रीमान, यह बात हो सकती है कि जो संसार में महान शक्तियां है उनके गुप्तचर लोगहोंगे हमारे यहां भी होंगे, और जगह भी होंगे जिन को हम पहचान लेते हैं उनको पकड़ते हैं नहीं तो वह जरूर काम करते होंगे लेकिन उस की वजह से हमारी नीति में कोई अन्तर नहीं हो सकता। हां मिशनरी लोगों ने आजादी से पहले एक तरह के अलगाव का प्रभाव डाला, लेकिन जैसा सदस्य ने स्वयं कहा, वह लोग कुछ अच्छे शिक्षा का काम भी करते है, जैसे जो संस्थाएं और स्कूल चलाते है। लेकिन जहां कोई खराबी का काम करते है वहां हम उन को रोकते हैं और कोई गलत काम नहीं करने देते है।

अन्त में उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम किसी बहाने से मुख्यमंत्री को या शासन को हटाना चाहते है। यह तो बहुत ही अनुचित बात कह रहे हैं। जब हमारे पास ऐसे अधिकार थे और ला ऐंड आर्डर की कठिन समस्या हो रही थी गवर्नर कुछ भी निश्चय अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर कर सकते थे लेकिन यद्यपि चुनाव बाद उनके पास सम्पूर्ण बहुमत नहीं थी शायद माननीय सदस्य को मालूम नहीं है तथापि कुछ निर्दलीय लोग उनके साथ आ गये जिनकी संख्या उनके दल को दो सौ का बहुमत प्राप्त हो गया। तब उन के नेता को मुख्य मंत्री माना गया। हम ने किसी तरह का कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया, न हमारी कोई इच्छा है। भविष्य में कोई बात हो जाय तो उस में हमारा कुछ हाथ नहीं होगा। हम चाहते है कि इन छोटे राज्यों में वहीं के लोग, मिल कर शासन चलावे और जो हिंसा का वातावरण है उस को समाप्त करें।

13.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I present the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 332 DATED 14-3-1974 RE. SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIES IN BIHAR IN PUBLIC SECTOR

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correcting the answer given on the 14th March, 1973 to Starred Question No. 332 by Shri Ishwar Chaudhry regarding settting up of industries in Bihar in Public Sector, and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the answer.

STATEMENT

The reply to starred question No. 332, answered in Lok Sabha on 14th March, 1973 regarding setting up of industries in Bihar in Public Sector, was framed on the basis of information then available. As information and connected clarifications subsequently received from the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, (Department of Food) on 22-5-74, have brought to light new factories in Bihar, the reply is corrected to read as follows:

(a) During 1973-74 there was a proposal to set up two modern rice mills at Champatia and in Purnea in Bihar State.

(b) The Modern Rice Mill in Champatia will be within Champaran District of Bihar with a capacity of 4 tonnes Paddy per hour. This mill is based on modern technology

in rice milling. The mill in Purnea also will have the same capacity and is based on modern technology in rice milling.

13.36 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* DECISION OF GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement regarding decision of the Government on recommendations of the Tariff Commission on the Cement Industry.

STATEMENT

The last enquiry by the Tariff Commission into the price structure of the cement industry was in 1961, since the last enquiry, there have been significant changes in the circumstances of the industry. In April 1972, the Tariff Commission was requested to undertake a comprehensive review of the industry with a view to ensure the development of the cement industry in a measure and in a manner that would enable the requirements (including exports) to be met adequately at a minimum cost to the economy. The Commission had also been requested to make recommendations of an interim nature pending the submission of their final report.

In March 1973, the Commission made an interim report which was limited to an assessment of the increase in costs to be provided for as immediate relief to the industry. The Commission recommended a uniform increase of Rs 10 per tonne for all the units in production. These recommendations were accepted by the Government with effect from the 15th September, 1973.

In April 1974, the Commission submitted their final report. The report has since been examined by the Government. A copy each of the Tariff Commission's Report 1974 together with a copy of the Government's Resolution containing the decision of the Government on the recommendations of the Commission, are placed on the Table of the House as required under Section 16(2) of the Tariff Commission Act 1951. (*Placed in Library See* No. LT—8097/74).

Under the provisions of the Tariff Commission Act, the report of the Tariff Commission, along with the decisions of Government thereon, is required to be placed on the Table of the House within a period of three months from the date of receipt of the report or within seven days from the commencement of the Session, which in this case means before 28th July 1974. The delay of a few days has been due to the time taken for the necessary detailed examination and consultations on some of the major issue underlying the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

The Hindi version of the Report is not yet ready It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My objection is this. I do not know what explanation Shri C. Subramaniam has given. But it is surprising that the Minister makes a statement correcting the answer given on 14th March, 1973 after about one year and five months, in the month of August, 1974. By now, copies of the proceeding would have been printed and sold away. I do not know who was the Minister at that time. But I would like to submit that some precaution should be taken to issue the correction early: when something is pointed out to the Minister, he should come out with the correction within one month or two months or at least six months and not after one year and five

months. I do not know what explanation he has given. If you are convinced with the explanation, it is all right; if you are not convinced, you may kindly reserve your direction....

MR SPEAKER: I will see to it. But I was looking for something else—for somebody to occupy the Chair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I can occupy it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You are welcome to do it, but I tell you it is a very difficult job. You will be very much tamed.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां तो खडाऊ रख कर भी राज्य चला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई खयाल हो तो आ जाइये । दोबारा नाम नहीं लेंगे ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : नाम का का मखाल नहीं है । वह तो करेक्शन कर दिया जायगा ।

आप मंत्री जी का जवाब देख लीजियेगा अगर आप कन्विन्स हों तब तो ठीक है, नहीं तो डाट दीजियेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जवाब तो वही देंगे ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I could not follow what the hon. Member was saying In March 1973 there was an interim report. The final report was submitted in April 1974, and we have come here a few days later; I should have submitted it by 28th July, 1974; there was a delay of three or four days.

MR. SPEAKER: I remember; you had written to me about it.

13.37 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th July, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th July, 1974.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to raise a matter under rule 377. I have given you notice ..

MR. SPEAKER: When I allow you, you are welcome to rise it. But today somebody else has to raise a matter. Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

13.38 hrs

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

Violation of secrecy of the Presidential Election

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir,.....

MR. SPEAKER: Is it not too late now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Though I would make a reference to the past, it is for the future, Sir.

With your permission, I am raising an issue regarding violation of the secrecy of Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections. I have with me just now the report on the mid-term General Elections in India 1968-69

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

publishing by the Election Commission of India. I will only read one relevant portion of this Report published by the Election Commission. On page 34, this report says:

> "An innovation was introduced this time to ensure strict secrecy of the poll. The serial numbers on the back of the ballot papers were covered with coloured slips of paper pasted at the four corners. This however, could not be done in the case of the elected members of the U.P. Legislative Assembly as the delivery of the telegram containing the directions of the Election Commission was unduly delayed and was not received in time."

Just now I have heard from the Office of the Election Commission an order that was telegraphically sent to all the Returning Officers including those in U.P., Order No. 481 69. I will read only one sentence from the said order:

> "In order to ensure secrecy of voting at Presidential Election as required by clause 3 of Article 55 of the Constitution, please conceal serial number of ballot papers as given on its back before issue to elector by pasting over it a strip of black paper gummed only at the four corners and not at any other place."

This was a categorical order that was sent to all the Returning Officers. It was sent on 14th August 1969. It was sent rather very late and the Election Commission report itself admits that since this telegram had not been received in the UP Assembly elections in time, as far as the UP electors are concerned, this particular provision of the Constitution which was in conformity with the order that was sent by the Election Commission, was violated. To that extent, really speaking even the elections could have been declared null and void. Of course, it is true that to get the election declared null and void, one has to go to the Supreme Court. Here I may read the relevant Section, Section 18 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election Act. Now the title of this section 18 is: 'Grounds for declaring the election of a returned candidate to be void'. It reads:

> "(i) If the Supreme Court is of opinion—
>
> (b) that the result of the election has been materially affected—
>
> (ii) by any non-compliance with the provisions of the Constitution or of this Act or of any rules or orders made under this Act."

The order of the Election Commission which I have just now read out was the order that has been issued under the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election Act. Therefore, this particular provision has been clearly violated. Therefore, on that ground also if one were to approach the Supreme Court, since the declaration of the mid-term results was only by a marginal result, it could have been possible to get the entire election invalidated and get them declared *null and void*. It is a different matter that nobody went to the Supreme Court on the basis of the violation of the secrecy of the Presidential election.

13.43 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair.*]

I am only raising this issue not to point out what happened in the past, but what is likely to happen in future also. We are very much concerned about the prospective elections which are to take place soon and if this particular lapse which took place in the last mid-term Presidential poll occurs again and if the Election Commission and the officers concerned show the same lack of responsibility, and, as a result of that, if the secrecy of the election is violated, in that case, it is possible that the election is likely to

be declared *null* and *void* and, in order to avoid this, I am sure all sections of this House will agree that we must take proper precaution. In fact, I would like the Chair to give a clear direction that in the light of the serious lapse regarding the secrecy of the election in the mid-term presidential poll, in the coming elections these orders and instructions must be sent by the Election Commission sufficiently in advance so that all the Returning Officers are fully equipped with all the information and proper precaution taken and there is no violation of the secrecy of the presidential election. From that perspective I have raised this particular issue with the permission of the Speaker.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Is it not a mistake of the Telegraphs Department?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, no. It was also sent late Even the Election Commission office had sent the orders very late.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The Election Commission must send it immediately. There is only a fortnight left

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir I request you to kindly direct the Minister who is present here to make a categorical statement in this case so that the House is assured that the secrecy of the Presidential Election will not be violated. This is my respectful submission.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): No statement is needed. I will get a copy of the statement and send it to the Election Commission.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: They should be told.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: They will certainly be told. We are not only a post-office.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): मतदान की गुप्तता रखी जाय तो आपका उम्मीदवार हार सकता है।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : अपने मन को संतोष देने के लिए आप ऐसी भावना अपने अन्दर जरूर रख सकते हैं लेकिन ऐसा कभी नहीं होने वाला है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not raising this as a partisan issue. Why is he making such a cursory statement? It is a failure and it is a lapse. Already the Election Commission in its Mid-term Election Poll report has admitted that this is a violation of the provisions of the Election Act. Is this not violation of the secrecy? Will the hon. Minister kindly give an assurance that this point will be communicated to the Election Commission and that necessary precaution will be taken.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): The Minister has already said. No point in this.

श्री मधु लिमये : गुप्तता का सवाल है और आप कहते हैं कोई मुद्दा ही नहीं है।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There is no point of order The Minister has already said about this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even the hon. Speaker has felt that it is a serious matter. He said: "In view of the coming election I am permitting you". It is not a mere point of order and my hon. friend Mr. Mahajan need not intervene.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to know from the Minister about this. I want to know whether he considers it necessary to inform the office of the Election Commission with regard to the observations made by the hon. Member. That is all I want to know.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We are not sure whether the hon. Member wants it to be given retrospective effect.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want him to take a cursory attitude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already put the question to the Minister . The Hon. Member should listen to the answer.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: He wants to give gratuitous advice to the Election Commission and the Law Minister; kindly take that advice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I seriously object to this remark. How can he say gratuitous remark? It is the business and it is left to the vigilance of the Members of this House to see that all the provisions of the Act passed by Members are scrupulously complied with, scrupulously adhered to by the Election Commission.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: As the hon. Member himself preceded his satement by saying he is referring to the past for future action, for guidance for the future. I can assure him, no such mistakes would be committed in the future.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to raise one point I was permitted.....

MR. CHAIRMAN No. No other Member is permitted, please

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: It is a very important matter, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is it? Be brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. The newspapers have come out with the news item how people are dying because of spurious glucose, and this matter was discussed in the Uttar Pradesh Council. My point is this. When this matter was raised in this House, the hon Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, made a statement saying that this matter will be properly investigated.

Now what happened was this. This question was raised by almost all the Members of various political parties in the Vidhan Sabha of U.P. There, the Council Chairman, Shri Virendra Swarup has some connections with B. Jay Pharma, manufacturers of the 'killer' glucose. The Chairman of the Council, in a paper published, wrote a letter to Dr. Chakravarti who is the Additional Director of Health as follows:

> "With reference to my phonic conversation with you this morning. I am asking, as desired, Sri B. K. Seth, a senior lecturer in the D.A.V. College, Kanpur, with which I am associated as the Head of its Management, to see you personally. Kindly help and oblige."

It has been said that B. Jay Pharma has been manufacturing spurious drugs. I would only request through you, that the hon. Minister of Health may make a statement. He cannot experiment with human lives He should resign immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall we adjourn for lunch?

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय दवाओं का उत्पादन और वितरण केन्द्र का विषय है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN Order, order. This was not admitted under any of the rules of the House

श्री मधु लिमये जब यह आ ही गया है, तो आप बयान दिलवाइये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now adjourn for lunch.

13.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha than adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

DELHI SALES TAX BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up discussion on the Delhi Sales Tax Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move* that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, we would like to make a submission for consideration by the hon Minister. This Bill is a very important Bill and also a very long Bill. It requires careful consideration on various grounds. For one thing, there is a large-scale evasion of sales-tax and the provisions relating to collection of sales-tax need to be much more strengthened than they are at present provided in this Bill. It means consideration on so many section and clauses.

Secondly, sales-tax is sought to be imposed through this Bill on various items on which sales-tax was not imposed previously. It is proposed to amend the schedule also. It is also said that there should not be any divergence between Delhi and the neighbouring States. To what extent the divergence should be there is a question to be considered because Delhi has been a trade distribution centre, which does not have agriculture or industry. So, there are so many things to be considered. In the schedule for exemptions also it has been said that betel leaves will be exempted but not pan.

So, for a proper consideration of all these things, I propose that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee of this House. My other friends and myself, all of us want that this Bill should be referred to a Select Commmittee.

श्री भगतराम चावला: (दिल्ली सदर): हम सभी चाहते हैं कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us cut this matter short. I take it that the Bill has been moved for consideration, because the Minister has done that. He has not made any speech, he has waived his right of speech. There is a proposal from the hon. Member, and I understand, from other Members too that since this is a complicated Bill, some time should be taken and this Bill should be gone into a little more carefully. I have to do this under the rules. What does the hon. Member want me to do? If he wants this Bill to go to a Select Committee, there are already amendments by some Members to this motion for consideration by the hon. Minister to the effect that the Bill should go to a Select Committee. If hon. Members want to cut it short, we may go to that stage now and the Bill will go to the Select Committee as the hon. Member wants. Or what else does he want? I have no other motions in front of me.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would suggest that if the hon. Minister is pleased to accept this... ..

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I wish to make two submissions. Firstly, this Bill was before the House in 1966 and it lapsed as a result of dissolution of Parliament. Then it went to the Delhi Metropolitan Council and then it has gone through various stages. This is the position as far as this Bill is concerned.

But I understand from hon. Members, particularly the Members from Delhi that since this Bill vitally affects the people of Delhi and they

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

would like the Bill to be gone into by a Select Committee, I could move a motion for adjournment of the consideration of this Bill so that I can bring another motion for its reference to a Select Committee.

श्री राजकुमार वर्मा (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लिए जो बातें उन्होंने कही वह बाते तो है ही, यह दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है और बड़े पैमाने पर सेल्स टैक्स का इवेजन यहां हो रहा है। उस मे बहुत सारे अफसरान भी शामिल रहते हैं। इस दृष्टिकोण से भी इसका सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाना आवश्यक है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a written motion from the Minister moving that the further discussion on this Bill be adjourned. I shall now put it to vote.

The questions is:

"That further discussion on the motion on this Bill be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

AN HON. MEMBER: Till the next session?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not matter till when. We adjourn it for the moment

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15.10 hrs.

DIRECT TAXES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act 1061, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift Tax Act, 1956 and the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act 1964, and provide for certain related matters, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration".

Sir, the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973 was introduced in this House on 3rd September, 1973 and was referred to the Select Committee on 23rd November, 1973. The Report of the Committee was presented to this House by its Chairman on 29th April, 1974. The Committee held 11 sittings, scrutinised a number of memoranda and representations received from various individuals, professional associations, trade organisations, etc. and also heard evidence of certain individuals and associations. I would like to congratulate the Select Committee on the thoroughness with which it has dealt with this important Bill.

The Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee, has undergone improvements in several directions. I would like to explain some of the important provisions in the Bill and the main changes recommended by the Select Committee

In view of the need for continued encouragement of industries in certain sectors, the Bill provides for the grant of an initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent of the cost of machinery or plant installed in slected industries after 31st May, 1974 Selection of industries for the purposes of this tax concession has been made keeping in view their priority from the angle of exports, essential needs for intermediate and investment goods, essential needs of mass consumption, existence of capacity constraints on production and other relevant factors. The Select Committee has recommended that the benefit of the proposed tax concession should be made available in respect of machinery or plant installed in all small scale industrial undertakings, irrespective of the articles manufactured by them. For this purpose, an indus-

trial undertaking will be regarded as a small scale industrial undertaking if the cost of the machinery and plant installed therein does not exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand rupees. The change recommended by the Committee would lighten the tax burden of small scale industrial undertakings and I am sure it would be widely welcomed by all sections of the House.

Under the Bill as introduced, initial depreciation was admissible in respect of ships or aircraft acquired after 31st May, 1974 by shipping and aircraft enterprises, as also new machinery or plant installed after that date in selected industries. The Finance Act, 1974 has made a provision for the continuance of development rebate for a limited period in certain cases. The effect of the provision in the Bill would have been that, in some cases, taxpayers could have claimed both development rebate and initial depreciation allowance in respect of the same ship, aircraft, machinery or plant. As initial depreciation allowance was not intended to be allowed in respect of ships, aircraft, machinery or plant which are eligible for development rebate, the Select Committee has suggested a suitable change in the relevant provision to restrict the initial depreciation allowance only to ships, aircraft, machinery or plant in respect of which development rebate is not admissible.

Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, while depreciation allowance, including initial depreciation allowance, can be carried forward indefinitely for set off against profits of subsequent years, development rebate is allowed to be carried forward and set off only for a period of eight years. In view of this position, undertakings having large unabsorbed development rebate would not like to avail of initial depreciation allowance until the unabsorbed development rebate is fully set off against the profits of subsequent years. Since the tax concession by way of initial depreciation allowance is really intended to help industrial undertakings and not to work to their disadvantage by resulting in the deprivation of their right to carry forward unabsorbed development rebate, the Select Committee has recommended that taxpayers may be given the option not to avail of this tax concession. This option is to be exercised for the assessment year in which the taxpayer first becomes entitled to the grant of initial depreciation allowance. Once the taxpayer exercises this option, no deduction in respect of intial depreciation allowed to him until he revokes this option.

The Committee has also recommended certain changes in the list of articles and things in the proposed Ninth Schedule so as to bring these entries in line with the language used in the Fifth Schedule to the Income-tax Act. I think this is a welcome change as it would lead to greater certainty and reduce the scope of disputes between taxpayers and the Income-tax Department.

Another important tax concession proposed in the Bill relates to the grant of a partial tax holiday in the case of industries and hotels set up in specified backward areas. Under the provisions in the Bill, new industrial undertakings and approved hotels set up in specified backward areas after 31st March, 1973 will be allowed a deduction equal to 20 per cent of their profits for a period of 10 years. The backward areas specified in the Bill for the proposed tax concession are the same as have been identified by the Planning Commission for the purposes of concessional finance by financial institutions and comprise seven Union territories and about 234 districts spread over 21 States. The Committee has suggested certain amendments in the list of backward areas. Some of the districts listed in the Bill had either been bifurcated or trifurcated or otherwise re-organised before 3rd September, 1973, that is,

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

the date of introduction of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill in the Lok Sabha. Besides some of the districts in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh had been added by the Planning Commission to the list of backward areas. The Committee has accordingly suggested certain changes in the list of backward areas so as to bring it in line with the list of areas identified by the Planning Commission. The Committee has also excluded that portion of the district of Kolaba in the State of Maharashtra which has been designated as the site for the proposed town of New Bombay.

Various district specified in the list of backward areas are liable to be reorganised or to undergo a change in nomenclature. Since such reorganisation or change in nomenclature by State Governments could have the effect of either enlarging or limiting the scope of the proposed tax concession to industries established in these areas, the Committee has recommended that reference to any district listed in the Schedule of backward areas should be construed as a reference to the areas comprised in that district on 3rd September, 1973, that is, the date on which the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha. This is a very necessary and desirable provision and I would commend its acceptance by the House.

The Select Committee has also recommended the liberalisation of the proposed tax concession in respect of industries set up in backward areas in certain directions. Under the provisions in the Bill as introduced, this concession was not admissible in the case of any industrial undertaking formed by the splitting up, or reconstruction of, a business already in existence. The Select Committee has proposed that this tax concession should be allowed even in cases where an existing industrial undertaking in a non-backward area is shifted to a backward area. Further, under the Bill, industries set up in backward areas for construction of ships were specifically excluded from the purview of this concession. The Committee has recommended that the benefit of the proposed tax concession should not be denied in such cases.

Under a provision in the Bill, payments made in pursuance of awards for literary, scientific and artistic work or attainment, or for proficiency in sports and games, instituted by the Central Government or approved by it are to be completely exempt from income-tax. The Committee has recommended that similar awards instituted by State Governments should be treated on par with those instituted by the Central Government and thus qualify for tax exemption without the requirement of prior approval by the Central Government.

Under a provision in the Bill, taxpayers will be entitled to a weighted deduction equal to one and one-third times the amount paid by them after 31st March, 1973 for sponsored research in approved laboratories. This concession was proposed to be given only in cases where the scientific research carried on in approved laboratories was related to the business of the taxpayers. In view, however, of the position that the scientific research for which the donation is made is required to be undertaken under a programme approved in this behalf by the prescribed authority having regard to the social and economic needs of the country, the Committee has recommended that the proposed tax concession should not be restricted to cases where the scientific research itself is related to the business of the taxpayer. I think this is a welcome liberalisation which I am sure would meet general acceptance.

I would now briefly refer to some of the points raised by the hon'ble Members in their Minutes of Dissent. Shri D. D. Desai has suggested that

initial depreciation allowance should be allowed at the rate of 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent of the cost of machinery or plant as proposed in the Bill and that, like development rebate, it should be allowed over and above the actual cost of the machinery or plant. Shri Era Sezhiyan has observed that there is no rhyme or reason for inclusion or omission of certain industries in the list of articles and things specified in the Ninth Schedule. He has also suggested some drafting amendments. Both Shri Era Sezhiyan and Shri Somnath Chatterjee have criticised the list of backward areas in the proposed Eighth Schedule. The points made by the hon'ble Members were discussed in detail by the Select Committee, but were not accepted by it.

With these observations, Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 the Gift Tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 and to provide for certain related matters, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, although I agree with the Minister that within the limited framework of the Bill some improvements were made by the Select Committee, according to us, it is a totally unnecessary Bill and a thoughtless piece of legislation. When new and new taxes are being imposed which have created additional burdens for the common people—only yesterday the supplementary budget was placed for raising resources to the extent of over Rs. 200 crores—it is amazing that this Government should be thinking of introducing a legislation intended to give tax concessions and benefits to monopoly houses and big business houses.

The primary purpose of the Bill is to allow initial depreciation allowance to the extent of 20 per cent in respect of certain specified classes of industries. So long, for a number of years, there was a tax relief granted for setting up new plants and machinery, which was known as the development rebate. After years of this development rebate being allowed it was discontinued by the Finance (No. 1) Bill, I believe. Soon after that this Government has come forward to give fresh inducements to industrialists and monopoly houses because it seems they are more concerned that these monopoly houses and big industrialists should not lose the benefit of a tax concession which so long they were getting in the name of development rebate. According to us, you cannot have industrialisation of the country by pampering the industrialists alone. This is a piece of lollipop legislation will not bring about the desired result. All the witnesses representing various industries who appeared before the committee said almost unanimously that this 20 per cent will not be a suitable amount of depreciation and this will have no bearing on the industrial progress of the country. They do not want it, as a matter of fact. They said, it is a mere pittance. In his minute of dissent, Mr. D. D. Desai has referred to this incentive as illusory. Therefore, it is not going to have any inducing factor, so far as the big industrialists are concerned, to start new industries.

This depreciation will be allowed in respect of only certain categories of industries which are set out in the ninth schedule. The original Bill did not make any provision for giving relief to small-scale industries. At the time of the Select Committee deliberations, I am happy to note that at least that much of concession was accepted by the Government, namely, irrespective of the type of industry or the goods to be manufactured, all small-scale industries will get the benefit of this tax concession. If you

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

will kindly go through the Ninth Schedule the type of industries that have been mentioned, iron and steel, non-ferrous industries and so on—I am not reading all that; there are 23 items—it will be seen that only very big industrial houses, monopoly houses with huge resources, can think of setting up any of the industries that have been indicated there. That shows the working of the mind of the Government. They came forward with a Bill which could help only the big houses and not ordinary industries, or the small-scale enterprises. As I said, within the limited framework of the Bill, one thing which emerges from the Select Committee is that irrespective of the nature of the industry all small-scale industries would get the benefit. But, again, it has been restricted to the value of the machinery and plant to the extent of Rs. 7,50,000. With the present inflationary tendency and the rising prices, of course, this has become inadequate now because any plant or machinery worth the name for any worthwhile industry would cost more than Rs. 7,50,000. Therefore, by the time this is going to be the law, the utility of this provision would have almost vanished.

So far as the tax concession is concerned, what we want the hon. Minister to clarify is this. All the big chambers of commerce, individual industrialists, well-known industrialists, who came before the Select Committee said that they want the development rebate to continue and that they do not want this depreciation allowence, because it does not help them in the long run and it will not induce a spurt in industrial expansion. So, for whose benefit are you bringing this, who wants this type of legislation, unless the Government in its anxiety to have the industrialists on its own side is throwing out inducements to somehow keep these industrial houses placated so that at least some sort of benefit is conferred on them?

Can there be industrial expansion in this country by inducement alone or by invitation? One has to follow a vigorous policy for industrialisation. If the large industrial houses do not play their game, if they do not utilize their immense resources for the purpose of industrial expansion of this country, is it the duty of the Government to go running after them, say "even if you do not want here, we are here to offer you the tax concession or tax relief" and humour them at the expense of he ordinary people of the country? When you want larger resources mobilisation, when you are raising taxes from the common people of the country, instead of helping resource mobilisation you are bringing forward this type of legislation, which will only benefit a certain section of the people of the country.

Is it the belief of the Government that the industrialisation of the country can be achieved only if incentives are given? Can industrialisation be incentive-oriented alone? Will the fical policy of this country be governed by the incentive-oriented tax proposals?

Even though the development rebate had remained for years together in this country, what was the rate of industrial expansion in this country? If I remember correctly, initially it was six per cent, but then it went down to one per cent and in some years there was no increase in the industrial expansion of the country. Therefore, even with the development rebate there was no increase in the growth of industry. Now with this pittance, as they themselves described it, what is going to be achieved? I wish to say that the impression which is created in this country is that industrialisation will depend upon incentives and, so far as industrialisation in the backward areas is concerned, it requires larger incentives. This cannot be the attitude. This will not

reach the goal that we want to have. Therefore, I say, this depreciation should not be given.

The other point is about the industrialisation of backward areas. The point I wish to make here is that backward areas have been indicated on the basis of districts. We raised this question in the Select Committee that there are many large districts portions of which are very backward and may be some portion of a district is advanced. Take, for example, the case of 24-Parganas which is one of the biggest districts in the country. The south of 24-Praganas is notoriously backward—no industry, no development has taken place. Everybody in the country knows it. But as the north of 24-Praganas has got some industries, they say, "We will not include it in the list of backward areas." We were told that the Planning Commission has made a list of backward areas on the basis of districts and that we must follow that. I say, this is absolutely a short sighted policy. We know the result of planning in this country. The Planning Commission has proceeded on the basis of a certain assumption. If the real intention is to develop the backward areas, for fiscal purposes, why should you go district-wise in selecting backward areas. This is very important hat backward areas should be re-defined. In spite of the fact that some portions of the district may be advanced, there may be some portions which are not advanced. Therefore, those areas should be included in the list of backward areas.

Lastly, so far as the Ninth-Schedule is concerned, I would again request the hon. Minister to give a thought to it so that it may be enlarged at least for purpose of small-scale industries to be set up in the backward areas are concerned, they should be given an additional, incentive because those are the people who require incentive more.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Direct Taxes Amendment Bill as altered by the Select Committee. The Committee has gone thoroughly into the main issues raised by the Bill and, by making significant alterations made it more acceptable than what it was before.

There are four main objectives of the Bill, First it is provides for certain tax concessions for encouraging the establishment of industries in selected sectors and in the field of small-scale industry. Secondly, it seeks to promote the industrial development of backward areas by offering fiscal incentives to entrepreneurs, big and small, in all the sectors of the industrial field. Thirdly, it encourages expenditure on scientific research on the part of individuals and industrial establishments by offering tax concessions. Fourthly, it encourages expenditure on the development of export market.

Three years ago, when the Finance Minister announced the withdrawal of development rebate from April, 1974, he promised an allowance in its place. The Bill now provides for this allowance in the form of an initial depreciation at 20 per cent in the case of new ships or new aircraft, or plant and machinery installed after 31st May, 1974, in certain other industries specified in the Ninth Schedule of Income-tax Act. The Select Committee has made an amendment by proposing that the benefit of initial depreciation should be provided to small-scale industrialists all over the country irrespective of the articles or things produced by such industries. The Ninth Schedule is new and is sought to be introduced by this Bill.

The initial depreciation will be in addition to normal depreciation of 6 per cent allowed under the Act and rules. It will not be admissible in the case of other industries. The total depreciation including initial depre-

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

ciation will however, be limited to the capital cost of the plant and machinery.

The development rebate which has been in this country for the last 20 years was not merely a form of accelerated depreciation but it also included a subsidy. Compared with it, the proposed initial depreciation not only reduces the quantum of benefit or incentive but it is also restricted to small-scale industries and industries specified in the Ninth Schedule.

The inclusion of small scale industries in this section was a very wise step, for, it is on the intensive development of small scale industries that we depend for rapid industrialisation of the country and for increasing the employment potential. The establishment of core industries or some big government undertakings only does not help so much as a large number of small industries in the development of mechanical skills and generation of an atmosphere conducive to economic growth, though we must admit that the latter is not possible without the former. In a large country like ours which suffers from scarcity of capital, small scale industries with intermediate technology have a special importance of their own.

Sir, specifying industries in the Ninth Schedule must have been rather a difficult task for those who framed the Bill. It is obvious from the list that no single criterion such as scarcity of the product or the profitability of the industry or its strategic importance or its export potential has been the sole basis for inclusion in the list. All industries which appear to be important from the national point of view or from the growth point of view have been included in the Schedule. From this point of view, one wonders why the glass manufacturing industry has been left out of the list. I hope, the Minister will consider its inclusion sympathetically in view of its strategic importance.

The second main provision of this Bill is in Clause 9 under which all the new industries except mining but including the hotel industry that have been started in backward areas after 31st, December, 1970 have been given an important incentive or concession In computing the income from any such undertaking or hotel for tax purposes, a 20 per cent deduction will be allowed from gains and profits for a period of ten years. This important concession is in addition to the other concessions which are given under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, lower rates of interest given by the financial institutions and other forms of assistance.

The problem of backward areas has been engaging the attention of the Government ever since the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan. In the interest of balanced regional development and with a view to ensuring that the benefits of economic progress reach all the people in different parts of the country, our Government has already taken a number of steps. But in spite of our Plan efforts in this direction, the problem of backward areas is no where near solution. The incentive so far provided has yielded hardly any results. In fact, from the figures of investment given by the Finance Minister in the other House two days ago, it appears that the problem has become worse.

Along with the incentives which we should allow, we should emphasize the creation of infrastructure in these areas. Unless they are provided with roads, railways, means of communication, water power, etc. it is not possible to make a dent on this problem. New entrepreneurs should be provided with these facilities along with capital loans and the land for locating their factories. For this purpose, experience shows, setting-up of industrial estates is the most effective remedy evolved so far.

As regards the definition of a backward area, those who drafted the Bill had to get round a very awkward corner and, I believe, they have done the job satisfactorily. They have applied objective criteria such as road-rail mileage per lakh of population, per capita income and have selected the districts whose development has been below the average.

Thirdly, the Bill has an important provision as regards scientific research I believe that these provisions were necessary and they would promote greater development of scientific research in our country. Though the total expenditure on research and development in both the public and the private sectors has gone up from Rs. 29 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 214 crores in 1971-72, the total investment cannot be considered to be adequate. Indian industry is still rather heavily dependent on foreign knowhow. The keynote of our policy should be self-reliance, though import of technology on a selective basis cannot be avoided

Indian industry must develop and must devote greater efforts to evolve a technology suitable to our conditions. Science and technology is the most potent factor for making economic progress in modern times. In western countries, the major part of modern technology has originated from manufacturing establishments. Indian industry has no alternative but to invest more and more on research, both basic and applied.

The Bill would have a favourable effect on this process.

With these remarks, I support the Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Like my predecessor, I would like to support the Bill.

With regard to the classification of and listing of the backward areas in the districts, I am aware of the fact that the hon. Minister for Finance might not have been technically involved in the classification of the districts and fixing up of the criteria and what would really make for the backwardness. But there are quite a few howlers in this list. For example, on page 11, item 45 of the Select Committee's Report, the entire 'Union Territory of Goa' is there. Today, Sir, Goa is perhaps one of the most industrially developed part of this whole country. I wish sometime you go and visit Goa. What with their Zuari Fertilisers, what with their pelletisation plant, what with their exports of iron ore and manganese ore, what with the tourist industry which has been coming up, we do no know why it has been considered as an industrially backward area. There can be no greater travesty of truth. I wonder whether the Ministry of Industrial Development itself which has furnished the list of backward areas would look deep into it. ...

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): The formula is erroneous.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: More than the formula, the formulators are.

I would also like to submit here that in the list of backward areas, the number of districts that have been picked up—I am not quite sure whether Prof. Mahajan has looked into it—a large State like Maharashtra has hardly half a dozen districts which are considered as backward while as we see the State of Madhya Pradesh, there are about two dozen districts though Madhya Pradesh does not even have a population equivalent to that of Maharashtra. It is again the Central Industrial Development Ministry that is concerned in this case which has not been able to take the entire view and the inclusion of the districts depended much upon the amount of pull the respective Chief Ministers could exert. They have simply not applied their mind to it ... (*Interruptions*). The hon. Member

[Shri B. V. Naik]

should know that this is the list of backward districts in a State. These are backward, there are, they are not entitled for the capital subvention except two or three. It has been my endeavour again to bring to your notice another error committed by the Finance Ministry or the Industrial Development Ministry. Among these districts, some are classified as very backward districts. The entire listing of these districts has not been done on any rational and valid criteria. Take for instance, as far as the State of Karnataka is concerned, the districts of Raichur, Dharwar and Mysore are listed as backward districts. Can anybody consider that these districts are industrially backward? Then, there are several districts which are really at a take-off stage. Still they have been included. When this august House is going to approve this amount of tax concession as well as tax incentive that has been given to these areas, will we be able to do something on the selected as of these districts which has been done on an ad hoc basis? So what I suggest is that if we can make the eighth or the ninth schedule flexible in such a way that we can take care of some of the good points suggested, that will be a good thing and there are various areas of the country which are absolutely backward and there is not even a chimney there and some of those have been left out. Those are economically backward although some of them seem to be politically forward. Having said this, may I say, that the Ninth Schedule is the most relevant and the operative part. Industries are listed. Why should a backward area need a five-star hotel for? What are the great benefits accruing to the local common masses? Hotel industry could prosper in an area where there can be tourists, conspicuous consumption, where there is money to burn and to spend. So what I would suggest is that these schedules can be made flexible. I am not an expert in legislation. But I hope that in democracy it will always be possible to find ways and means to correct such things.

There are certain big houses which wangled to get all sorts of concessions from local State Governments. Take the case of a paper mill in my own State which got the thing at Rs. 15 whereas it cost in the market Rs. 120. And if we do some sort of computation of concessions and the total in this regard for the last over fifteen or sixteen years I am sure it would amount to an astronomical figure. Raw material incentives are given: other incentives are given, there is concession of the electricity charges. We must always take the industrial realities of the particular area into consideration and then come to the conclusion. That is my respectful submission. Kindly make the two schedules flexible. Thank you

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I rise to oppose the very principle of initial depreciation, contemplated in this Bill.

It seems to me, Government is the biggest solicitor of big monopoly houses.

They are not at all bothered about the small-scale and medium-scale industries.

I want to draw the attention of the House to the advice given before the Select Committee by the Cabinet Secretary. He said: 'All this led to over-capitalisation; as industry grew more and more, the loss of revenue became sizeable'. What is the contribution of these monopoly houses? For seventeen years you have been giving development rebate and no sooner you decided to stop that, you come forward with this piece of legislation just to keep them in the name of some more concessions, in the name of initial depreciation, etc. With regard to the rate of growth, the Economic Survey itself has stated: 'It

seems, that there was little, if any, growth in industrial production in 1973.

So, this is the development and the result of all these seventeen years of development rebate that was allowed. Therefore, I would say in this connection what Shri Palkhivala in his evidence said. I quote:

"Your fiscal incentive is no more than a flea-bite to him."

What are you going to give as incentive in the shape of initial depreciation? He says that it is no more than a flea-bite for the monopoly houses in India. That is his version and evidence before the Select Committee.

The point is whether all these funds have been utilised or not for the industrial growth to increase the production or they are being misutilised. I say that sugar magnates have got hundred times the development rebate and depreciation charges at 10 per cent. They never ploughed back the depreciation for modernising the industry at all. In the matter of production—it is a continuous process—these monopoly houses have been exploiting the country and our people. Therefore, I have given my amendment to clause 3 that more and more help should be given to the small-scale industries but not to these monopoly houses. Now, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another point. It has been stated on page 57 of the evidence:

"The industry is bound to say that they have to do some national service; they must get certain incentives. But the question is whether incentives by way of subsidy are necessary in this country under the present condition when there is not anything like a competition, where it is a sellers' market and the people can make money and we know how people are flourishing both in industry and in trade."

This is the statement by the Finance Secretary. All the depreciation that is given by way of incentive to these monopoly houses only means more and more profit and a futilise exercise.

My suggestion will be: why not the money which is given to these monopoly houses in the shape of incentives is made use of for development of the infra-structure in the backward areas. Eeven the Prime Minister's appeal was that the monopoly houses should go and therefore, so many incentives in the shape of concessions that have been allowed to the monopoly houses are, according to the following sloka which I am quoting nothing at all:—

काकस्य चंचु यदि स्वर्णयुक्त,
माणिक्य युक्तौ चरणौ च तस्य ।
एक एक पले गजराज मुक्ता,
तथापि काक: नहपि राजहंस: ॥

A crow wearing ornaments made out of gold and silver does not become a *raj hans*. Similarly, I say these monopoly houses can never be changed. You cannot change their hearts. The more you give the more profits they will earn. My concrete suggestion is that this depreciation which is allowed should be only on plant and machinery. So, a part of indigenously and not on imported plant and machinery. So, a part of the income should be used for building up the infrastructure in the backward districts. At the same time, another part can go for the indigenous manufacture of machinery and plants.

About the small and medium industries in the decentralised sector, there are industries which are labour-intensive industries. With regard to this, my amendment is that in place of Rs. 7,50,000 that should be raised to Rs. 15,00,000/- So that the small scale industrialist get incentives and these young entrepreneurs who have invested lesser capital can get the

[Shri D. K. Panda]

benefit and they can make some contribution in developing the smallscale industries in backward areas. Now, as far as the backward areas are concerned, again I will say no justice has been done in their case. I have given one amendment relating to Ganjam district. It comes in my constituency. As far as this district is concerned I can say one third of the people in this area are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Therefore, such principle has also to apply to other districts which are reviewed and they should be included along with this district.

Now, I will say a word about selection of industries. Here I have given an amendment that those industries which are controlled by monopolists should not be allowed and where they are controlling the consumer goods industries they should not be allowed incentives to allow further exploitation by the monopoly houses.

As far as the fourth principle is concerned it has been overlooked or is deliberately not being considered. Therefore, even on their own principle we find that in spite of all these things it will not increase production or overcome shortage of vegetable oils, tyres and tubes. All these shortages and troubles are bound to be there. Monopoly houses will utilise these to multiply the difficulties of the consumers.

Finally, a word about the wealth tax. The wealth tax of the two Birla Houses is on the decline. The income-tax is on the decline but the profit index has risen; the overall productivity of the workers has risen by 98 per cent; the wage-cost in terms of output has declined. The tax arrears and penalty arrears of these houses come to Rs. 830 whereas of all the monopoly houses it would come to Rs. 2,000 crores. This money can be collected from them whereas you are rushing more money to these monopoly houses. Therefore, I oppose this Bill and press for my amendments. Government should show impartiality in the name of welfare, in the name of equality and in the name of socialism. They should treat the medium, small and big houses or monopoly houses in the same manner instead of trying to give concessions to the monopoly houses. Since in this legislation they are seeking to give concessions to the big houses, I would say that this is a ridiculous piece of legislation which makes a mockery of socialism.

16 hrs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): At the outset, I would like to congratulate Shri K. R. Ganesh on having brought forward this Bill seeking to amend the Direct Taxes laws. He has realy done full justice to the subject and to everybody else concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has done or the Select Committee has done?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I also congratulate Mr. Salve who is an expert on taxation laws.

The Government of India and the Planning Commission have selected the backward places in the country, as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the selection made is quite appropriate and all the backward areas have been included in the list of backward areas. Though the Government of India have been making very serious efforts to industrialise these areas, unfortunately, not a single project has come up in these areas. There was some proposal recently from Andhra Pradesh for setting up some industries in backward districts, but unfortunately it is being held up in the Central Government. So, I do not know in what way the Finance Ministry is going to help us in this matter.

At every stage, the Central Government and the licensing committee are putting hurdles. Though the State Government has supplied all the particulars, it is still being held up....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This Bill does not concern itself with licensing.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I just mentioned it in passing. In the backward areas, it is said that the monopoly houses should have full freedom to establish industries or factories. I do not understand the logic behind this argument that they should be excluded. The poor people or the ordinary industrialists cannot go and establish factories in backward regions. If the monopoly houses also are not allowed to go there, who is going to develop industries in those areas?

Our whole economy is dependent on agriculture and 75 per cent of our people are working in the agricultural field. It has reached a saturation point now. The only salvation that is in store for this country is to industrialise. That is why we should give all concessions to whosoever wants to establish factories in backward areas.

So far as the initial depreciation is concerned, what is proposed in the amending Bill is only 20 per cent. I would suggest that it should be enhanced to 25 per cent, and 125 per cent should be allowed for depreciation. If this much amount is not allowed, the result will be that the factories will not replace the old parts or modernise their plants. If they are not modernised, all these factories will be sick ones in due course. That is why I strongly recommend to Government that the suggestion made by Shri D. D. Desai in his note of dissent should be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri R. R. Sharma. The hon. Member is absent. Shri E. R. Krishnan.

SHRI R V. BADE (Khargone): Instead of Shri R. R. Sharma, we have given the name of Shri G. P. Yadav. He is present here and he may be called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Krishnan now.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on The Direct Taxes Amendment Bill. The direct taxes are potent and sharp instruments in the hands of the Government for establishing economic equality and egalitarian society in the country. But the Central Government are not prepared to use these instruments effectively.

The Law Commission in its 12th Report submitted to the Government in the year 1958 had pointed out that the history of Incometax law was characterised by ill-conceived amendments formulated by the Government in a frenzy of hurry. Since then 800 amendments had been brought forward by the Government to the Taxation law creating more complexity and ambiguity. This amending Bill is no exception to this category and it will confound the already existing confusion in the taxation law. The Government are bound to bring forward in the very near future further amendments to the taxation law to plug the loopholes created by this amending Bill.

I wonder how the Finance Ministry can brush aside the suggestion of the Agriculture Ministry in regard to the inclusion of Pesticides industry in the 9th Schedule. Sir, none in this can refute the need for increasing the food production in the country at this critical juncture. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the Pesticides industry has not been included in the Ninth Schedule and why the Finance Ministry has not accepted the suggestion of the Agriculture Ministry in this regard.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[E. R. Krishnan]

Sir, this Bill proves beyond doubt that this Government will not stop extending financial facilities and incentives to the monopoly industrialists in the country. What is taken away by the right hand is given back by the left hand. In lieu of development rebate, a provision has been made in this Bill for extending the incentive of initial depreciation allowance. The Central Government are, I have no hesitation in saying this, more interested in obtaining ill-gotten money from these industrialists for financing the elections than in the industrial development of the country. In this country, everything is subservient to the interests of the ruling party.

Sir, in this Bill industrially backward districts have been incorporated for the purpose of extending certain concessions and incentives to the industrialists. I regret to say that the list of backward districts as finalised by the Central Planning Commission has been accepted by the Government of India for incorporation in the Bill. I hope that the hon. Minister is aware of the existence of State Planning Boards. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will accept the suggestions of the State Planning Boards also in this respect I would like to appeal to him that he must show the same consideration and weightage to the suggestions of the State Planning Boards as had been shown to the recommendations of the Central Planning Commission

Sir, I would also like to point out that Clause 13 of this Bill will further pave the way for manipulation of accounts and evasion of tax. I am sorry that the Select Committee also has not given adequate consideration to this Clause 13 as formulated by the Government. I request the hon. Minister that this Clause 13 should be re-examined by him in greater depth.

During the last inter-session period four Ordinances were promulgated by the President. At the stage of implementing these Ordinances, there will be need for bringing forward suitable amendments to the taxation law. Besides that, in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha, the Government have given the information that the 20 monopoly houses have assets approximately valued more than Rs. 8000 crores, including the loans given the public sector financial institutions to the extent of about Rs. 2000 crores. In order to collect the tax arrears of about Rs. 833 crores, as had been pointed out by the hon. Member, Shri Panda, from these industrialists, the Wealth Tax Act and Gift Tax Act are to be amended suitably and implemented with greater vigour, if the ruling party is keen to erase the impression, in the public mind that it is only the handmaid of these monopoly industrialists.

With these words, I oppose the Bill and conclude my speech.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : (मुजफ्फरपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर मैं जो कुछ कहना चाहता था, उस में से कुछ मेरे मित्र श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने कह दिया है, इसलिए मैं इस सदन का बहुत समय नहीं लूंगा । मैं एक बात साफ़ कराना चाहता हूं—माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि साढ़े सात लाख रुपये की लिमिट स्मॉल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये रखी गई है । आज कल के समय को देखते हुए यह लिमिट बहुत कम मालूम होती है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज का यह प्रश्न चल रहा है उस में कुछ जिले ऐसे हैं जिन को केवल कंसेशनल रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट और कुछ टैक्सेज में सुविधा दी गई है, और कुछ जिले ऐसे हैं जिनको कैपिटल सबसिडी के लिये चुना गया है । मेरा तजुर्बा और जानकारी यह है

कि इन सुविधाओं को देने के बावजूद बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्टस में औद्योगिकरण नहीं हो रहा है। यह एक बड़ी चिन्ता की बात और सोचने की बात है। सरकार को शायद यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि बैकवर्ड जिलों को जो सुविधाए देते हैं वह काफी हैं या नही हैं, और दूसरे यह सोचने को बाध्य होना पड़ेगा कि क्या बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्टस का चुनाव सही ढग से हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर बैकवर्ड जिलो मे औद्योगिकरण करना है तो पहली जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार पर होगी क्यो कि इनफ्रा - स्ट्रक्चर बनाना राज्य सरकारो की वैधानिक जिम्मेदारी है, उसमे केन्द्र सरकार कही नही आती है। लेकिन बैकवर्ड जिलो के चुनाव का जो फोरमूला है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बनाया है और यह पता लगाना पड़ेगा कि उस मे कोई बुनियादी कमजोरी और गलती है क्या ? वह फोरमूला गलत है क्या ? अभी एक माननीय मित्र ने बताया कि वह फोरमूला क्या है। उस का फोरमूला है प्रति लाख रेल की लम्बाई कितनी है सडक की लम्बाई कितनी हैं। और भी कुछ इस तरह के फोरमूले है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि बिहार के छोटा नागपुर डिविजन मे या मध्य प्रदेश के एक बहुत बडे हिस्से मे रेल की लाइने बिछी हुई है, और सडके बनी हुई है उस पर सनसनाती हुई मोटरें चलती है या धड़धड़ाती हुई रेलगाड़िया चलती है। उस मे उन जिलो के लोगो की क्या तरक्की होती है ? मेरी दृष्टि मे एक ही फोरमूला हो सकता है बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्टस का और वह यह है कि प्रति व्यक्ति औसत उत्पादन औद्योगिक या कृषि के क्षेत्र मे कितना है। यही बैकवर्डनेस का एक प्रमाण हो सकता है। विकसित देशो मे और अविकसित देशो मे यही एक पहचान है जिस से कि हम उन्हे अलग अलग श्रेणियों में रखते है। तो क्या मंत्री जी बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्टस के चुनाव के फोरमूले को इडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री को सुधार करने के लिये कहने का तैयार हैं ? अगर वह तैयार नही हैं तो जो सुविधा दे रहे हैं उन सुविधाओ से उसके लक्ष्य की पूर्ति होगी कि नही, इस मे मुझे शक है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। जो सुविधायें इस विधेयक मे दी गई हैं वह सुविधायें तो आप देंगे लेकिन अगर दूसरी दिक्कते हमारे औद्योगिकरण के सामने बराबर आती रहेगी। जैसे लाइमेमिक मे देरी, कच्चे माल की सप्लाई समस्या पर न होना, जैसे मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था न होना, तो फिर यह डैड लैटर रहेंगे और हम लोग चाहें कैपिटल सबसीडी 10 से 15 20 या 25 प्रतिशत करते जायें उससे उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। इसलिये विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए, मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन दो तीन विषयो पर विचार क्यो किया जाये कि यह सारा विधेयक ही औद्योगिकरण से ही सबधित है। मैं माननीय चटर्जी की इस बात से सहमत नही हू कि औद्योगिकरण हमारे देश मे धीरे धीरे हो रहा है और इस मे गति नही है इस लिये हमे सुविधाओ को ही हटा देना चाहिए। मेरी दृष्टि मे आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम इस बात का पता लगाए कि बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्टस मे या दूसरी जगह किन कारणो से औद्योगिकरण का प्रसार नही हो रहा है और हमारे देश में उद्योग नही फल रहे है। इस के लिये एक अलग जाच की जरूरत है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिल के तीन उद्देश्य हैं। डेवलपमेंट आफ प्रोडक्शन, डेवलपमेंट आफ रिसर्च इन इडस्ट्री और पिछले क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये जहां तक उद्योगों के विकास की बात है पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में, उस से हम सभी सहमत

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

है कि वास्तव में पिछड़े वर्ग और इलाकों में उद्योगों की स्थापना होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बिग हाउसेज ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करेंगे? वैसी स्थिति में हम को अपनी नीति के निर्धारण में अत्यधिक रूप से जिस की आवश्यकता होगी वह नीति बनानी पड़ेगी? बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बनाने के लिये आप प्रोत्साहन देते है, लेकिन उन के द्वारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन में एक प्रकार का केन्द्रीकरण हो गया है। वे बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही उद्योगधंधे बढ़ाते हैं। इसलिये आप पब्लिक सैक्टर के द्वारा सुदूर देहात में जा कर के जहां पर वास्तव में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की अधिकांश आबादी लगभग 80 प्रतिशत लोग रहते है उन के हाथों में काम देने की योजना सरकार अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं लेती? बड़े बड़े कानपुर, कलकत्ता बम्बई में जा कर के जहां उद्योगों का केन्द्रीकरण हुआ है वहीं पर उद्योगधंधे खोल कर अधिकतम लाभ कमाते हैं। अगर सरकार किसी तरह से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्टस के जो इलाके हैं वहां पर अगर औद्योगिकरण के लिये पब्लिक सैक्टर आगे नहीं आता तो कम से कम कोआपरेटिव के माध्यम से हम उन क्षेत्रों में छोटे छोटे उद्योगधंधे खड़े करें जिस से लोगों को काम मिलेगा और उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जहां तक बैकवर्ड जिलों की सूची दी गई है और बिहार में जिन जिलों के नाम दिये गये है उस में भागलपुर चम्पारन दरभंगा मुजफ्फरपुर, पूर्णिया, सहरसा, मधुबनी परगना आदि में जहां तक पर कैपिटा इन्कम की बात है बिहार में आधे से अधिक खनिज पदार्थ मिलते हैं, लेकिन पर-कैपिटा इन्कम की दृष्टि से हम सब से पीछे हैं। वैसी स्थिति में केवल कुछ जिलों को ही बैकवर्ड जिला घोषित करना यह कहां तक न्याय सुगत है? मंत्री जी इस बारे में फिर से गौर करें और जिलों में कौन से औद्योगधंधे लगाये जाये उस के विषय में कम से कम एक समिति बनाये जो सुदूर गांवों के रहने वाले लोग हैं और वहां की जो आवश्यकता है, वहां पर जो रो-मैटीरियल मिलता है उस आधार पर अगर वहां उद्योगधंधे खड़े किये गये तो वास्तव में बैकवर्ड एरिया का उत्थान होगा।

जहां तक विधेयक का प्रश्न है सरकार की इस विधा में एक ठोस नीति होनी चाहिए थी उस का यहां दिग्दर्शन नहीं हो रहा है। 1958 से लेकर आज तक आठ सौ संशोधन हो चुके है। यह जो बार बार संशोधन आ रहे हैं इस का एक ही नतीजा निकलता है कि वास्तव में हम ने इसके विषय में बुनियादी तौर पर शुरू में ही नहीं सोचा इस लिए बार बार सोचना पड़ रहा है।

संशोधन करना कोई गलत बात नहीं है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि संशोधन ठोस होने चाहिए और आवश्यकतानुसार होने चाहिऐ। आपको बार बार संशोधन करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए।

प्रत्यक्ष करों के सम्बन्ध में जो मुझे थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। अभी जो प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाए जा रहे है उन में ऐसा है कि लाभांश का अधिकतम भाग उद्योगपति को प्रत्यक्ष कर के रूप में देना पड़ता है इस वास्ते क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वे दो नम्बर की बही रखते हैं और इस प्रकार से प्रत्यक्ष करों का बड़ी मात्रा में चोरी करते हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार से इन करों की चोरी करने वालों को आप कौन से नियमों या कानून में बांधना चाहते है और इस प्रकार की चोरियों को आप कैसे रोकना चाहते है? मैं समझता हूं कि इस की ओर और आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री पालकी वाला ने प्रत्यक्ष कर (संशोधन) विधेयक पर समिति के सामने कुछ सुझाव दिए थे। सरकार ने उनको भी स्वीकार नहीं किया। ऐसी हालत में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो बैकवर्ड एरिया है उन में कौन सा कर इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित करेगा, क्या बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स करेंगे या पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित की जायेंगी या कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर की जायेगी ? जिस प्रकार से यहां वहां जा कर काम होगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few observations on this Bill because I find more and more the Bills that are coming out of the Government somehow seem to be unbalanced, the most polite word I can use for them. First of all, I do not understand why there is the Ninth Schedule at all. Assuming that these are areas in which the Government would like faster development than in other areas, I can understand their giving certain advantages to certain industries. But this has been sought to be linked up in some way with backward districts, and this is something that I do not understand. Because, if you have a look at the list of backward districts, as Shri Nayak has pointed out, you find several districts over here that one begins to wonder that if these districts are backward, how would you define a progressive or forward district. Take, for instance, U.P., where 35 out of 54 districts are described as backward, including Azamgarh from which the Congress General Secretary comes, or Rae Bareli from which the Prime Minister comes or a very eminent Member of Parliament, Shri Yashpal Kapur comes, Unao from where our very distinguished Home Minister, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit comes, if these districts after so many years of public work are still considered backward, one begins to feel . . .

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA (Allahabad): They should resign.

SHRI PILOO MODY: A very good suggestion. After having represented those districts for so long and having occupied the position of power, if the districts continue to be backward, as my hon. friend, Mr. Misra suggested, they should either resign or give up their constituencies and perhaps go to other constituencies. Therefore, I feel, in the framing of this list, there is a tremendous amount of political manoeuvring that goes on all the time.

I believe that my hon. friend, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav had even convened a Development Conference in Azamgarh where half a dozen Ministers of the Government of India, the Planing Commission people and what not had descended in Azamgarh to discuss development strategy. I do not think any results could have come out of that Conference because I find that district is still considered backward. Of course, I may have other opinion about these districts. Having elected the persons like them, those districts must really be backward. It all depends from which point of view you look at it.

I have several suggestions to make. For the first time, I heard Mr. Panda talking remarkable things. You leave out the first part of his speech and the last part of his speech which was, of course, made for Mr. Banerjee's benefit. But the middle part of his speech suggested that instead of giving all this money to various industries for doing something in the backward areas, if that amount of money is spent on the development of infrastructure in those districts, that will gravitate in those districts.

Sir, my district is also included in this list. But you may not draw the same conclusion because I cannot order a Development Conference there and, if that district is not developed, it is only one-man's effort whereas, on the other hand, there is the whole Ministry and the Government to help it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is backward and that is why it has elected you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I thought you would say that. I do not know whether your district is also included in this list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very much there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, the point that I am making is that so far the backward districts have only certain advantages but this Bill sems to give them certain more advantages. The fact of the matter is that as a result of the benefits given to them, these districts do not improve For so many years, these benefits have been available but the benefits are not commensurate with the effort that is required to put industries in these districts This is very vital. There is no intrastructure available and that is why these districts still remain backward.

You say, let us make it a forward-looking district by putting some high-powered industries into it. Without any infra-structure, it just does not work. To say that once a big industry goes into a backward area, the infrastructure will automatically develop is doing everything the other way round. Of course, knowing this Government, that is not unusual. I would, therefore, whole-heartedly support Mr Panda's contention that you spend the money on developing infrastructure in backward areas. The money that has been given by way of rebate should be spent by way of expenditure on developing infra-structure in those districts.

The other point that I would like to make is that the Ninth Schedule seems to be an arbitrary one, something taken out of a hat or tossed around a coin or, alternatively, I can say that the Ninth Schedule has been formed by the iron and steel lobby operating very strongly, the non-ferrous metals lobby operating very strongly, the ferro-alloys and special steel lobby operating very strongly, the steel castings and forgings lobby operating very strongly, because there seems to be no rationale for having put these industries on this list. I have a very deserving case, the case of the glass industry. The glass industry is not only a very vital industry but it is an industry which spans the entire scope of industrial development, from cottage industry to very highly sophisticated glass industry. Glass is a substance which goes all over, into every corner of the country. Here is an industry which, even today, has a prorgamme of something like Rs. 45 crores with further expansion in the Fifth Plan Its total block is Rs 50 crores It has, I think, 25 to 30 large units, something like 70 to 75 medium units, about 150 to 200 small units and about 200 cottage units. You go to Ferozabad, not far from Delhi, and you will find that the economy of the whole area is based on glass. You have here an industry which co-exists in the large scale sector and the small scale sector. If such an industry is not to be encouraged or given this sort of special treatment . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Leather also

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am sure there are many such industries which require this sort of special treatment—and leather for the reason which my hon. friend, Mr. Naik, gave but also for the reason that leather is an industry which, if properly developed in this country, presents a magnificent opportunity for export expansion. We have been constantly searching for foreign exchange, and here is an industry which can provide that. Ceramics industry is another case. About the glass industry, I wonder if the Minister had any time to read the memorandum that has been submitted to him and the letter that I have written to him some time ago. He has not even seen the amendment that I have tabled. This Government has become so insensitive to any sort of suggestions, so immune to any sort of fresh thinking entering into its head, that they do not even read the amendments that members take the

trouble of tabling. Therefore, irrespective of the technical difficulties that they may have of introducing one more name on to the list-opening up the Pandora's Box and having several more coming—on the very fact that this list is not rational I defy the Minister to rationalise it if he thinks that it is rational and if it is not, then I strongly recommend that the glass industry at least should be included in the Ninth Schedule.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, even as a member of the Select Committee, I did my best to persuade . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Have you given a minute of dissent?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Then you cannot speak That is the rule

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no rule on this. But it might be a good convention.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I only want to persuade the Government, if I can, even at this stage, to accept that, in the Eighth Schedule where they have described the backward areas, the rationale is not really in keeping with the objective of the Bill because this Bill is giving tax concessions for industrial growth; this is not a measure where the Planning Commission is thinking of giving some benefit in the form of some Plan projects to backward areas where even infrastructure facility is not available and therefore infrastructure development has to be brought about if any development of that absolutely backward area like Bastar, for example, in Madhya Pradesh or Melghat in Maharashtra or Bhil in Maharashtra or any such area, is to be brought about. Here, we are thinking of developing areas where infra-structure facilities are available; yet, industrial growth is not taking place. Industrial growth is not taking place, industrial development is not taking place because there is a tendency in the industries to concentrate in the already industrially developed areas like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi Madras or other big towns or in their surroundings. You know that as far as Bombay is concerned, they are thinking of developing a twin city in Bombay itself—Bombay and Bombay's backyard. Nobody really wants to go out.

Therefore, if you want to really give an incentive in the form of 20 per cent, industries, as Shri Pitoo Mody said, would naturally go only to those areas where there is some elementary infra-structure facility available, such as roads, communications, electricitly, water etc... (*Interruptions*). Ratnagiri has got that infra-structure facility. Probably you need a railway. After you get it, you will have that infra-structure facility.

I find in this Bill they have adopted the definition of 'Backward areas' as was given by the committee appointed by the Planning Commission blindly. That committee had given recommendations on the criteria of total backwardness. But, industrial backwardness is a different thing. I had pleaded with the Government and even now I would plead with the Government to reconsider this. To give a concrete instance, in Maharashtra itself, in the area I come from, one cannot understand why Yeotmal district is included and not Akola or Amaravati, the adjoining districts having identical circumstances. I do not know. Was political pressure responsible? This is the only inference that people can make. Therefore, I would even at this stage request that you must include those districts where basic infra-structure facilities are available.

The second point I want to support is about the inclusion of certain industries which have really a small-scale potential and potential of growth in backward areas. You will find in the Schedule most of the industries

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

given there do not really have the potential No big industry will go in the so-called backward areas Therefore, industries like glass, ceramics, leather and such other industries should be included in the list Even at this stage it is not too late to include these industries

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हमारा बोलना तो बेकार ही साबित होने वाला है क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय हमारे सुझावों पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है, हालांकि कई बातें मैं ऐसी कहने वाला हूं, जिन को स्वीकार करने में उन को जरा भी तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिए।

सब से पहले मैं सिलैक्ट कमेटी को बधाई देना हूं कि उन्होंने छोटे उद्योगों के बारे में अपनी बहुत स्पष्ट बात रखी है। लेकिन आप की मार्फत मैं सिलैक्ट कमेटी के चेयरमैन और मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तेजी से दाम बढ़ रहे हैं खास तौर से मशीनरी के उस को देखते हुए साढ़े सात लाख रुपये की जो सीमा बांधी गई है दो साल पहले शायद वह उचित थी लेकिन यह विधेयक कानून बनने के बाद वह सीमा बहुत कम साबित होने वाली है। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि इस सीमा को 15 लाख तक बढ़ा देना चाहिए।

अब जो शैडयूल का मामला है सब से पहिले मैं एट्थ शैड्यूल की चर्चा करूंगा। मैं देखता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उस में बस्तर आदि आदिवासी बाहुल्य के कई जिले समाविष्ट किए गए हैं लेकिन जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है मुझे अफसोस है कि जो आदिवासी इलाके हैं, पलामू और संथाल परगना को छोड़कर जिनमें कि आदिवासी लोगों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है, बाकी जिन जिलों में उनकी संख्या अधिक है उन इलाकों को बिलकुल छोड़ दिया गया है? इसका कारण क्या है इसका खुलासा मंत्री महोदय और चेयरमैन महोदय को करना चाहिए (इंटरप्शन) छोटा नागपुर का जो आदिवासी इलाका है वह छोड़ दिया गया है। पलामू और संथाल परगना ये बार्डर लाइन के जिले हैं।

इस सदन में मैंने इस बात पर बड़ा जोर दिया था और मैं मानता हूं कि कोलाबा जिला महाराष्ट्र का बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, उसका एक हिस्सा नई बम्बई की जो योजना है उस में समाविष्ट किया गया है लेकिन इस कानून का नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि जहां इंडस्ट्रियल कंसंट्रेशन पहले से ही मौजूद है वहीं सारे उद्योग जायेंगे और आपके कानून का मखौल हो जाएगा सारे कंसेशन उन को मिल जाएंगे। मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने नई बम्बई को इस में से अलग कर दिया लेकिन इस की जो नोटिफिकेशन है उस में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार के जो दो नोटिफिकेशन थे उनके मुताबिक जो इलाके आते हैं वे उससे अलग। जाएंगे। मगर कल मान लीजिए कि वे नोटिफिकेशन अपना बदल देते हैं पहले एक हुआ उसके बाद उसको दूसरे में इलाका बदला गया अब ये सब आएंगे और मान लीजिए दो मील का इलाका और जोड़ दिया जाएगा तो क्या होगा? मेरा मतलब यह कहना है कि इस में यह जोड़ दिया जाय कि—

"or any areas covered by any amendment of the notification in future."

यह जोड़ने से इस में कोई गड़बड़ी करने का मौका महाराष्ट्र सरकार को नहीं मिलेगा। इस के ऊपर मंत्री महोदय विचार करें।

दूसरी कसौटी मैंने बताई थी कि इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया की बेसिस पर चलिए। तो बम्बई मेट्रोपोलिटन एथारिटी कायम हो रही है। हो सकता है कि कोलाबा जिले का इलाका उस में आए। तो कोलाबा

जिले का जो इलाका उस के कार्य-क्षेत्र में आए उस को भी इस से अलग करना चाहिए वरना कोलाबा जिले का जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है उस को इस कानून से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

मुझे इन जिलों की लिस्ट पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा लगा कि इस का कोई विशेष अध्ययन नहीं किया है । अब जसे बुलन्दशहर जिले की बात ले लीजिए । बुलन्दशहर जिले को पिछड़े हुए इलाके में जोड़ा है । लेकिन कभी आप ने विचार किया है कि बुलन्दशहर में कौन सा उद्योग लग सकता है आसानी से या जो पहले से लगे हैं उन्हीं का विकास करना ज्यादा आसान है ? तो सेरेमिक्स इण्डस्ट्री है । मेरे मित्र पीलू मोदी ने ग्लास की बात की । सेरेमिक्स उस से मिलता जुलता है और बुलन्दशहर के खुर्जा इलाके में वह सेरेमिक्स की इडस्ट्री है । लेकिन आप के नाइन्थ शेड्युल में सेरेमिक्स का उल्लेख ही नहीं है । तो फिफ्थ शेड्युल और नाइन्थ शेड्युल में कोई मेल है या ऐसे ही यह शेड्युल किसी सेक्रेटरी के मन में आया और उस ने बना दिया, तथ्य क्या है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । क्योंकि आप की ही कसौटी के आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूं । आप ने बुलन्दशहर को इस में समाविष्ट किया है और बुलन्दशहर में सब से व्यापक पैमाने पर जो छोटा उद्योग चलता है वह सेरेमिक्स का है । लेकिन आप के नाइन्थ शेड्युल में सेरेमिक्स नहीं है

इसी तरह से जिन बैकवर्ड जिलों की आप ने लिस्ट दी है उस में अधिकतर जिले पैडी प्रोड्यूसिंग, धान पैदा करने वाले इलाके हैं । अब धान से जुड़ा हुआ उद्योग एक तो डी-हस्किंग का है । डी-हस्किंग के बारे में दो प्रक्रियाएं चलती हैं । एक आधुनिक प्रक्रिया को शेलर प्रोसेस कहते हैं और जो पुरानी प्रक्रिया है उसे हालर प्रोसेस कहते हैं । अब यह आप के हित में है । क्योंकि इस देश में खाने के तेल का जो अभाव है और दूसरों तेलों का जो अभाव है । उसके चलते यह बहुत जरूरी है—अगर आप चाहते हैं कि साधारण लोग मंगफली या सरसों का तेल खाए तो आप के लिए आवश्यक हो जाता है कि वनस्पति के लिए, सोप के लिए या अन्य उद्योगों के लिए आप पाबन्दी लगाइए कि मूंगफली के तेल का या सरसों के तेल का उपयोग न किया जाय ।

..... (व्यवधान)...

मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बातें कर रहा हूं और इस में बोलने वाले बहुत कम हैं ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर नाइन्थ शेड्युल में आप शेलर प्रोसेस को रख देते हैं तो नतीजा यह होता है कि आज जो हालर प्रोसेस चल रहा है धान के लिए उस की जगह पर आधुनिकतम राइस मिल्स आ जायगी और शेलर प्रोसेस का इस्तेमाल करेगीं, उसमें जो राइस ब्रान है उस से तेल निकल सकता है। चार लाख टन तक की पोटेंशियलिटी है और आज हमारे देश में तेल का बहुत बड़ा संकट है । तो इस में कोई औद्योगिक विकास की सम्यक दृष्टि ही नहीं दिखाई देती । यह दृष्टि होती तो शेलर प्रोसेस का आप उसमें समावेश करते ।

उसी तरह हमारे मित्र के इलाके में रूई और कपास ज्यादा पैदा होता है । अब इसको देखिए कि कपास में भी जो काटन सीड का केक होता है, जिस पद्धति से उसका इस्तेमाल होता है उसमें बहुत सारे उसके बाइ-प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, जो नहीं निकाले जाते तो काटन सीड केक से निकल सकते हैं । कई दफा काटन सीड सीधा जानवरों को खिलाया जाता है । इसलिये इसकी निहायत जरूरत थी कि यह जो काटन सीड केक है इसमें डीलिंटिंग और डी हार्टिकेटिंग प्रोसेस होता है, उससे यह बाइ-प्रोडक्ट निकल सकता है जिस का रेयन इडस्ट्री में इस्तेमाल हो सकता है । यह भी प्रोसेसिंग

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इंडस्ट्री है और जितने आपने पिछले इलाके दिये हैं उनमें कपास और धान यह सब पैदा होता है। तो जरा इसके ऊपर दोबारा विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

इसलिये संक्षेप में मेरा यह कहना है कि पिछड़े इलाकों के बारे में पुनर्विचार किया जाय। इसमें कोई तर्क होना चाहिए। यह बिना तर्क का सारा मामला चल रहा है। कोई तर्क और कोई कसौटी होनी चाहिए। इसमें ऐग्रो इंडस्ट्री को जोड़ देना चाहिए जिसके दो उदाहरण मैंने दिये और जिस का मीथा तेल के संकट पर परिणाम पड़ेगा। तीसरी चीज ग्लास और सेरेमिक्स जैसे छोटे उद्योग जो हैं इनका भी इसमें समावेश करना चाहिए। इन उद्योगों में नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में इंक्लूड कीजिये और एट्थ शेड्युल जो है उसको परिवर्तित कीजिये।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Give incentive to agro-industries.

श्री मधु लिमये: वह तो हो ही जायगा।

तो एट्थ शेड्यूल को बदलिये। असल में जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उन बैकवर्ड एरियाज के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अगर जिले को प्रशासकीय युनिट मानेंगे तो उसमें कुछ दिक्कत हो सकती है। एक उदाहरण मैं दे सकता हूं कि जो मेरा पुराना क्षेत्र मुंगेर जिले का था उसका जमुई सब-डिवीजन बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, उसके लिये एक विशेष योजना भी बनी थी। लेकिन पूरा मुंगेर नहीं है। इसी तरह से भागलपुर में बांका सब-डिवीजन पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि जिले को आधार न मानते हुये सब-डिवीजन या ताल्लुक को इस तरह का बेसिस मानिए तो ज्यादा तर्कशुद्ध ढंग से आप इसके बारे में सोच सकते हैं।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to participate in this debate because I do feel this Bill, though laudable in some of its objectives, and even after improvements by the Select Committee, remains a Bill with a number of loose ends and a number of points which cannot be accepted in terms of logic or in terms of pragmatism. The aims look laudable but the result seem doubtful. I do wish to join with my esteemed friends in congratulating the Select Committee for making some significant changes and improvements.

But, Sir, the whole question is: What is the objective before us. The objective before us is rapid industrialisation, particularly, some significant strides, in backward areas because, the country as a whole must grew as industries develop. Certain industries develop in some areas while certain areas remain undeveloped for a long time. I am not looking at the problems of industrialisation, and the connected problems of fiscal incentives from any ideological angles. My friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee will pardon me saying that this is not a problem which can be looked at solely from a political angle or ideology. After all if we want to develop this country or develop our industries surely we must give them some incentives. But I agree with him that tax incentives cannot be the only criteria though tax incentive should be there. Further, I agree with him that apart from profitability there should be some other incentives because merely allowing these tax incentives will not make the trade go to backward areas.

Sir, I want to look at this problem from an objective angle. If you give tax relief, what is the rationale behind it? The rationale should be both acceptable and just. I am sorry to find that it is not acceptable to the industry. Mr. Palkhiwala in his evidence has stated 'throw it away'. He has suggested "adjusted depreciation", instead of initial depreciation. My point is, if you want to give tax relief an incentives to the industrialists—big

or small—then do it but do it squarely and fully. I feel that initially it was wrong to let development rebate go altogether. This initial depreciation of 20 per cent is immaterial. You are not in any material way giving anything. All you are telling the industries is you will not be taxed now but a little later—say after five or seven years. That is no relief. Instead, instead of "initial depreciation", it only becomes "initial deception". Secondly, not only in developing countries but also in the developed countries development rebate in some form or the other is given. For example, in U.K. it is called investment allowance. My point is Government should come forward with an honest deal for the industrialists and tackle the problem boldly and realistically. Do they or do they not want tax relief as a measure to make industrialists—both small and big—go into the backward areas? They should say so clearly.

Before I come to backward areas, I wonder, if it would not have been possible for the Government to give subsidies for the areas which are neither fully developed nor completely undeveloped within the Indian context I was wondering whether in the small towns these industrialists should not be encouraged to set-up their industries. My feeling is, some of the smaller areas ought to have been looked into.

Now, Sir, in determining the backwardness, what is the criterion that is adopted? Is there a guarantee that this criterion is based only on technical and economic data and not on political considerations? On the last occasion when I had raised this objection on the floor of the House, I had suggested in so many words that a number of districts had been included as backward areas because they were represented by big people or Ministers. That is a political consideration. The political consideration is that because the person happens to be in office as a Minister, he wants greater progress, in a shorter time and at a faster rate in his own constituency. I submit that that is not a correct thing to do when we are discussing in terms of backwardness.

Finally, many hon. Members have already made out a case that other industries should also be included in the Ninth Schedule. I would only like to invite your attention to page 65 of the evidence tendered before the Select Committee wherein the Finance Secretary, Mr. M. R. Yardi had listed some of the basic requirements for inclusion of industries in the Ninth Schedule, where, for example, he has said:

> capital intensiveness of the industry, high priority of the product from the angle of exports, essential needs for intermediate and investment goods, essential needs of mass consumption.".

I should have thought that the glass industry and a few other such industries do qualify under all these four requirements. So, I do not know why there is this arbitrary way of including some and excluding others.

Therefore, I feel that although this Bill is laudable, it may not achieve its purpose, because Government have not gone ahead boldly and realistically in regard to this matter.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: How does the aircraft industry come in this category?

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं साढ़े सात लाख रूपये से 15 लाख रुपये की लिमिट का स्वागत करता हूं और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि यह लिमिट होनी चाहिये।

इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में मैं एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूं—आप देखें कि खुर्जा में कोई रा-मैटीरियल नहीं है, फीरोजाबाद में

[श्री श्री किशन मोदी]

कोई रा-मैटीरियल नहीं है, सारा सिलिका सैण्ड इलाहाबाद से आता है, राजस्थान से आता है। आप के गाजियाबाद के अन्दर कोई रा-मैटीरियल नहीं है, लेकिन इन्जिन बनाने का सारा काम वहां होता है। जलन्धर में देखिए—कोई रा-मैटीरियल नहीं है। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि इण्डस्ट्रीज को पनपाने के लिए एक यूनिट बनाना पड़ता है और उस यूनिट की वजह से हर आदमी वहां जाना चाहता है जहां मण्डी बन जाती है। बड़ी सीधी सी बात है फीरोजाबाद में चूड़ियों के कारखाने बराबर लगते जा रहे हैं, आप कोई इन्सेन्टिव दें या न दें, वहां कारखाने जरूर लगेंगे, क्योंकि इस काम के लिए वहां सारी लेबर ट्रेण्ड हो गई है, सब मशीनें वहां मिलती हैं, मशीनों की देखरेख की वहां व्यवस्था है—इसलिए सब कारखाने वहीं लग रहे हैं।

इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप बैकवर्ड एरियाज की बजाय आइटम-वाइज ब्लाक्स खोलिए। जैसे रेफ्रैक्ट्री को लीजिए—आप मालूम कीजिए कि इण्डिया में रेफ्रैक्ट्री की कितनी जरूरत है और कितनी शार्टेज है, कितनी एक्-मिना क्विक्स चाहिए, कितनी सिलिका क्विक्स चाहिए, कितनी दूसरी क्विक्स चाहिए, सब मिला कर आप महसूस करते हैं कि 100 स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की जरूरत है जो इस प्राडक्शन को दे सकती हैं तो आप उन को किसी ऐसे एरिये में डालिये जहां आप यह समझते हैं कि वह बैकवर्ड एरिया है और उस को डवेलप करना है। जितना इन्सेन्टिव देना है वह वहां कलैक्टिवली दीजिए, तमाम सुविधाएं उन को आप वहां दीजिए। इस तरह से आप को तीन फायदे होंगे—आप की क्वालिटी फिक्स होगी, क्वान्टिटी फिक्स होगी और ब्लैक मार्किटिंग नहीं होगी, जो रा-मैटीरियल चाहिए, वह मिल सकेगा। आप इन्कम टैक्स के प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से चैक करने के लिए अपने आफिसर्ज को वहां लगा सकते हैं। इसी तरह से मान लीजिए किसी बैकवर्ड एरिया में लाइम-सैंड निकलता है, या इस के बहुत ज्यादा डिपाजिट्स वहां पर हैं, तो ऐसी जगह पर सीमेन्ट फैक्टरी अपने आप लगेगी, उस जगह पर इन्सेन्टिव देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—हमारे यहां आयरन-पायराइट्स की खदानें हैं, जहां सल्फरिक एसिड निकलेगा—निश्चित बात है कि वहीं इसके छोटे मोटे कारखाने लगेंगे, आप इन्सेन्टिव दीजिये या न दीजिये लाजमी है कि लोग वहां जाकर कारखाने लगायेंगे। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि ऐसी जगह पर इन्सेन्टिव नहीं देना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not discussing industrial policy. We are not discussing the setting up of industries generally.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : बैकवर्ड एरिया किस को कहते हैं वही मैं कह रहा था...

17.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the scope of the Bill namely how to develop the industrially backward areas. The scope of the Bill is different. It is limited to what kind of tax concessions can be given, to which industries, in which areas, in order to develop the particular place. But if hon. Members want to increase the whole thing to discuss the entire gamut of industrial policy, then it is something else. You can always expand the scope, if you like. There can be no end to that. If you want to discuss the industrial policy of the whole country, you should take one full day. We are discussing this particular Bill. Please conclude.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मैं यही कहना चाहता था कि बैकवर्ड एरिया किस को कहते हैं और बकवर्ड एरियाज कैसे डेवलप हो सकते हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): They want to convert the whole country into a backward area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They do not have to do anything for that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Take Shri Piloo Mody's area. That area has not developed. Only he has developed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): This is one of the many attempts made by Government to remove regional imbalances, by certain tax incentives for people to start industries in the backward areas.

I have gone through this Bill. Of course, there are some incentives given. My fear is that instead of giving incentives or encouragement to the local people to start industries, perhaps you might attract big industrialists to take advantage of the tax concessions given by the Government and start industries ignoring local talent or local entrepreneurs.

About the list of backward areas also and the quantum that qualifies for small scale industry, I feel there are certain revisions to be made. Some of our friends are talking about the list of backward areas. If a district is taken as a unit, some other districts where there are really backward pockets suffer. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, districts have been taken and they are really backward. But there are some other pockets even in so-called affluent districts like Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari and other places where they qualify themselves as backward areas. So I would only suggest that the samiti or block can be taken as a unit. That would be the criterion that should apply. Under that, there is scope for really deserving backward areas coming in for help by Government.

Another important factor is that whatever concessions you give, you will not be able to attract local entrepreneurs or encourage them if you cannot build up the necessary infrastructure in that area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point has been made by many speakers.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I would only emphasise it. Growth centres should be identified and infrastructure facilities have to be provided.

Thirdly, as regards the industries that are to be started, Shri Modi made a remark with regard to the exploitation of available resources. He said limestone is available in an area, so why should Government give no incentives to start a cement factory in that area? That is a fallacious argument. The incentive could be very well utilised in the shape of the tax concessions are given in that area to exploit the raw material resources for cement manufacture. For instance, in my area, there is 50 per cent of the available limestone deposits in the country. Not even one cement factory has come because there is no infrastructure and no incentives had been given. If at all a licence is given, it will be taken away by some industrialist of Bombay or Calcutta and he will start industry and exploit the tax concessions given by the Government. Though it is not within the scope of this Bill, I say that infrastructure should be built up and incentives should be given to the local entrepreneurs. Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India and other financial institutions should be liberal in giving loans at concessional rates to local entrepreneurs. I feel that the intention with which this Bill has been brought forward, namely, to give incentives for establishing industries in backward areas should be followed up by having the infrastructure facilities and by giving loans on liberal terms. The limit of Rs. 7,50,000 should be raised. With these words I support the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम थोड़ा जरा प्रवर समिति के चेयरमैन को सुनना चाहते थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you want to introduce procedure which will create trouble later on. It is not the procedure. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. I have already called the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am thank-ful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. Firstly, this Bill seeks to give effect to certain proposals in indications of which the hon. Finance Minister gave in his budget speech for 1973-74. He indi-cated there about the withdrawal of development rebate. He indi-cated that he would be bringing in some measures for encouraging indus-tries in selected backward areas and for promoting research and develop-ment and exports. The main discus-sion today revolved around the sche-dules and the criteria laid down for backward areas. I have explained the various provisions of the Bill as adopted by the Select Committee with regard to initial depreciation, back-ward areas, research and other con-cessions.

I do not agree with the hon. Member Shri Chatterjee that this Bill has been brought here to give concessions to the larger houses. The fact remains hat in the present stage of develop-ment, incentives are necessary. They have become a part of many other developed countries also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Here it is abused.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is for us to see that it does not get abused. I do not think it is the contention of hon. members that in the present stage of our development with shortages, pro-duction constraints etc., when a faster industrialisation is nece ssary, so that the country can reach economic self-sufficiency.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They do not want it themselves.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Figuratively speaking, that is what they have said. Incentives are necessary because the development rebate had served the purpose for which it was intended, since industrial growth had taken place up to a point and because of the larger industrial base, the net revenue outgo was increasing to about Rs. 70 or 80 crores. The proposed incen-tives are considered necessary. It is, of course, the responsibility of the Government of India to see that it is not misused.

The criteria on the basis of which industries have been selected were given before the Select Committee and discussed. The criteria indicated by Government representatives are as follows: Capital intensiveness of the industry, high priority from export angle, essential needs of intermediate and investment goods, essential needs of mass consumption, capacity cons-traint and industries which are mak-ing abnormally high profits. On the basis of these criteria, the Ninth Schedule has been drawn up. In working it out, there may be certain omissions. There may be views that some more industries should have been there. But the criteria which formed the basis of the ninth schedule, I have indicated.

Government had set up under Shri Pande a committee to work out the criteria for locating backward areas This matter went before the National Development Council. After that, a series of discussions took place bet-ween the Reserve Bank, IDBI etc. and a set of criteria were worked out, on the basis of which these districts have been selected. This may be different from general backwardness. This may be different from the way the State Governments are looking at this problem. But two rationable were there. One is that the district should not be an advanced district. Secondly

it should not be that backward where in spite of whatever concession you may give, industries will not come because industries require some infrastructure and various other things like adequate labour population, some climate and environment of growth etc. It is possible to have another point of view. It is possible to say that some more districts should have been included. On the basis of these criteria the Planning Commission delineated these districts. It is to these districts that concessional finance has been given. Therefore, it was thought that it is better to continue to have these districts. After all, a body has gone into it, a number of committees have gone into it, the State Governments have given their views and the NDC has gone into it. Therefore, it was thought better to have it Of course, an alternative view is possible. Hon. Members can say that there are certain districts which can be included in this. That is a viewpoint

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It is not a viewpoint; it is a chorus of suggestion.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Hon. Members have made many suggestions about glass industry, agro-based industries, oil products and so on. These suggestions may have some validity but the Select Committee has gone into all these points and improved the Bill So, it will not be possible for me to accept these suggestions. Of course, they will be borne in mind by us. With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 and to provide for certain related matters, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clause 2. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Amendment of Section 32.*)

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I beg to move:* Page 3, line 26,—

for "twenty per cent." *substitute*—

"fifteen per cent., but in the case of small scale industries thirty per cent. and medium scale industries twenty five per cent.," (2).

Page 4, line 34,—

for "seven hundred and fifty thousand" *substitute*—"fifteen lakhs" (3)

There is a rationable behind my amendment No. 2. This is absolutely reasonable from the point of view of the Bill which the hon. Minister has introduced. That is why I appeal to the hon. Minister to accept this.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This is not acceptable.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My amendment No. 3 seeks to broaden it so as to include more small-scale industries. Again I make an appeal to the hon. Minister to accept it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am sorry, I cannot accept it.

17.19 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos. 2 and 3 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

'That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clauses 4 to 8.

The question is·

'That Clauses 4 to 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 4 to 8 were added to the Bill

Clause 9—(*Insertion of new section 80 HH*)

SHRI D K PANDA: I beg to move •

Page 6, line 26,—

after "per cent", *insert*—

"but in the case of small and medium scale industries or the business of a hotel run by such industrial undertakmg forty per cent" (4)

Page 8,—

omit lines 39 and 40 (5)

This is, again, a very simple amendment It relates to small and medium scale industries. You give some more concession to small and medium scale industries.

SHRI K R GANESH I am not accepting it.

MR CHAIRMAN Now, I put Amendment Nos. 4 and 5 to Clause 9 moved by Shri D K Panda to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos 4 and 5 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN. The question is "That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 14 were added to the Bill

Clause 15—(Insertion of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI D K PANDA I beg to move:*

Page 11, lines 16 and 17,—

after "Dhenkanal' *insert*—

"Ganjam," (6)

This amendment is for inclusion of Ganjam district in the Ninth Schedule. My appeal to the hon.Minister will be that let the matter be referred to the President of India, M V. V. Giri, who comes from that district

AN HON MEMBER Wait for a month

SHRI D K PANDA The very principle that has been enunciated by Mr Ganesh that there are some communications should be followed. Once upon a time it was within the old Madras Presidency There are now communications It is not yet developed economically. It is really a backward area I would request the hon Minister to include Ganjam in the Ninth Schedule

Again, my appeal to him will be that let it be referred to the President of India, Mr V V Giri who comes from that district

SHRI K R GANESH: I have already explained about it.

MR CHAIRMAN: I put Amendment No 6 to Clause 15 to vote.

Amendment No 6 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN· The question is:

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill"

•Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Insertion of Ninth Schedule.)

SHRI PILOO MODY: I beg to moved*.

Page 12,—

after line 43, *insert*—

"24. The Glass Industry." (1).

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I beg to move:-

Page 12,—

Omit line 28. (9).

Page 12,—

Omit line 29. (10)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhavrao Scindia—absent. Amendment Nos. 8 and 11 are the same as the Amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What I had to say on the subject I have already said In addition to that, several memoranda have been sent to the Minister which he should have read and, if he has read them, he has obviously not understood them. Further to that, I wrote a letter to Mr. Chavan which his Secretary must have also read. Since the whole process goea about in a vacuum, while I am pressing for the amendment, I am not going to spill any more pearls before the House.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) सभापति महोदय जो चार फाइटेरियां बनाये गये हैं, वे चारों इस पर लागू होते है । 45 करोड रुपये का इनवेस्टमेंट है । 4 करोड रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है । बाहर से कोई रा मेटीरियल मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं है,सारा इंडियन मेटिरियल्स है । ग्लास इंडस्ट्री को डेवेलप करने की जरूरत है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन सा फाइटेरियन है, जिस के कारण मंत्री महोदय ग्लास इंडस्ट्री का नवें शिड्यूल में नहीं रखना चाहते हैं । वह बतायें कि इस के क्या कारण हैं ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Mr. Chairman, I have sought your special permission under rule 79 to move my amendment.

MR CHAIRMAN: You have not been permitted. One day's notice is required to be given and you have not given that. Therefore, no permission can be granted.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I submit to you the rule? Unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not allowed it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am seeking your special permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow this amendment to be move unless a day's notice has been given.

श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी (कानपुर) सभापति महोदय, मैं ग्लास इंडस्ट्री सम्बन्धी एमेंडमेंट का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं । मैं नहीं जानता कि आप कभी फिरोजाबाद गये है या नहीं । अगर आप एक दफा वहां जायें, तो आप को पता लगेगा कि हालांकि पहले तो वहां शीशे का सामान बहुत कुछ फार्म में बनता था, लेकिन अब वहां जो चूड़ियां,ऐशट्रे और फूलदानवेस वगैरह चीजें बन रही हैं, वे किसी कट-ग्लास से कम नहीं है । उन का एक्स पोर्ट पोटेंशल है और काफी एक्सपोर्ट हो भी रहा है । इसलिए अगर उस इंडस्ट्री को इनसेन्टिव न दिया जाये, तो किस को दिया जाये । आप की मार्फत श्री गणेश से मेरी यह दरख्वास्त है कि कम से कम वह एक बार फिरोजाबाद जा कर देखें कि वहां कितनी खूबसूरत चूड़िया बनती हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस इंडस्ट्री को

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

कुछ प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाये । ऐसी बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज को इस बिल में शामिल किया गया है, जिन को प्रोटेक्शन और इनसेन्टिव की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, जिनको चलाने वाले करोड़पति हो रहे हैं । फिरोजाबाद में माइनारिटी कम्यूनिटी के लोग इन इंडस्ट्रीज में लगे हुए हैं । उन को बचाना बहुत जरूरी है ।

सी तरह सिरेमिक्स इंडस्ट्री को भी, चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश में हो और चाहे किसी और प्रदेश में, प्रोटेक्शन और इनसेन्टिव मिलना चाहिए । सभापति महोदय, अगर मंत्री महोदय इस एमेंडमेंट को नहीं मानते हैं, तो आप उन को मनाने की कोशिश करें ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as small scale industries are concerned, they will be covered under the provision made. The rest, I am not able to accept.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will Ferozabad be covered?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: If it comes under small scale industry.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: क्या फिरोजाबाद की ग्लास इंडस्ट्री इस से कवर होगी या नहीं ?

सभापति महोदय : अगर साढ़े सात लाख रुपये के अन्दर होगी, तो वह कवर हो जायेगी । क्या फिरोजाबाद में वह इंडस्ट्री साढ़े सात लाख रुपये के अन्दर है या बाहर ?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अगर साढ़े सात लाख रुपये की जगह पंद्रह लाख रुपये कर दिया जाये, तो सब समस्या हल हो जायेगी ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अगर मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन दे दें कि फिरोजाबाद की ग्लास इंडस्ट्री इस से कवर होगी, तो फिर यह एमेंडमेंट मूव करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी ; लेकिन इस बारे में क्लीयर इंडिकेशन्ज होनी चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not mind if the suggestion made by the hon. members here to increase the limit is accepted by the hon. Minister.

It is for the House to decide.

श्री बापू लाल बेरवा : वह मैंने कहा था लेकिन ये मानते ही नहीं हैं । दाम जिस तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)... फी वोट अगर हो जाए तो डिसाइड हो ही जायगा । लेकिन रघु जी बैठे हुये हैं तुरन्त अपना व्हिप निकाल देंगे तो क्या होगा ? प्रोटिया आफर दे दें कि जिस को जैसा वोट देना हो वह दे दे ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: This is something on which we are not on any ideological grounds. We know that there are certain ground-level problems.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is not possible to accept it..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Either the Minister should convince us or we convince the Minister.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What are the solid grounds on which he is rejecting our suggestion?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Kindly use your discretion. As you yourself said on the floor, this is a matter for reconsideration.

श्री बापू लाल बेरवा : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है । इस सदन में अधिकांश लोगों की इच्छा है कि इस संशोधन को स्वीकार किया जाय लेकिन स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब इस को स्वीकार करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल आया है तो वित्त मंत्री यहां पर क्यों मौजूद नहीं हैं? आप उनको आने के लिए आदेश दीजिये और इस क्लाज की बहस को सस्पेंड करिये । क्या वित्त मंत्री का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि हाउस में मौजूद हैं ? बिच बीच में आए और थोड़ा हंसी मजाक करके चले गए ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: The point that I want to make is that when the Ministers come to this House predetermined, with their minds shut and their ears and eyes closed that they are not going to accept any amendment at all, I do not see any purpose in the debate. This never happened in the past Lok Sabha and it is happening now constantly in the Fifth Lok Sabha. I think therefore, just to prove that they have not kept their minds close, they must accept this amendment. Besides, I have not moved any other amendments. This is the first amendment I move.

श्री मधु लिमये : ये सार्वभौम नहीं है। ये वित्तमंत्री के आदेश से काम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI M C. DAGA: जब यह इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ था उस समय लास्ट इन्डस्ट्री की कीमत साढ़े सात लाख थी, आज जब आप उसे पास करने जा रहे हैं उसकी कीमत 15 लाख हो गई है। तो उसको आप चेंजेज क्यों कर रहे हैं? हमने रीजन दिया है कि 45 लाख का इसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट है, चार करोड़ का फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है देसी या मैटीरियल लगता है, 1 लाख लेबर काम करता है इतना लाभ होता है तो

What are your reasons that you want to exclude this?

इसको शेड्यूल में क्यों नहीं इन्क्लूड करते हैं?

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसमें लेदर इंडस्ट्री को भी इन्क्लूड करना चाहिए क्योंकि उसमें ज्यादातर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग काम कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय: देखिये, अभी तो एक ही बात चल रही है कि साढ़े सात लाख से 15 लाख किया जाय। अब दूसरी बातों में जायेंगे तो वह रह जायगी। इसलिये इस बात पर कहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My submission is only this that while replying to my point the hon. Minister said that this will be covered under cottage and small scale industries. You in your wisdom, pointed out rightly that unless the total amount is raised from Rs 7 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs 15 lakhs, it may not be covered and it was very ably explained by Shri Madhu Limaye in his speech that three or four years ago, this Rs 7.5 lakhs meant something. But, to-day, unfortunately, because it was your creation or it is anybody's creation, the money value has gone done and it should be raised to Rs. 14 or Rs 15 lakhs There are two alternatives Either the hon Minister should accept to raise it or he should move an amendment himself to raise it from Rs 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 14 or 15 lakhs.

MR CHAIRMAN: Is there any amendment by any member that it should be raised from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs 15 lakhs? Here is clause 16: I want to know whether under Clause 16, there is any such amendment. We cannot go back; that will be the technical difficulty, only the Minister will have to come up with an amendment.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: We have reopened in the past..

MR CHAIRMAN. I would not like to do that. The matter is within the common knowledge that the value of Rs. 7-1/2 lakhs was fixed so many years ago and now this has gone up considerably. So far as I am able to gather, this appears to be the consensus and I would like to hear from the Minister

SHRI PILOO MODY: What happened was, import of machinery used to take place on the basis of US AID credit in respect of the glass industry. Now these credits are stopped in 1971 For three years there were no credits to this particular industry. No machinery was allowed to be imported

and no orders were placed and subsequently the credits were finally open in December, three months later and the development rebate was cut short In other ways also this particular industry has been subject to great hardship I do not know whether the Minister is even aware of this For three years they had no opportunity to import, and now you are coming with this law

MR CHAIRMAN We are now under larger issues which will cover the case of the industry which you mention also So this short point should be considered I want to know from the Minister whether he would like to have some time to consider this

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I want to express one plea It has been said that Mr Panda moved an amendment to the earlier clause which was not accepted I want to point out that it is not very difficult to proceed with this matter because I find that we have in the past reopened the previous clauses which were accepted by the House We have got such precedents in the House One was with regard to the Criminal Procedure Code and the other was with regard to the Aligarh University In both these cases certain Clauses were already adopted In spite of that due to certain compelling circumstances those clauses were reopened and from the Treasury Benches themselves certain amendments were brought in Those amendments were accepted. Therefore I would like to point out that that particular difficulty which you mentioned could be got over Even those clauses might be reopened This is my respectful submission

MR CHAIRMAN The Government has no amendment I am trying to find out from the Government whether in view of the consensus they are willing to reconsider this They can bring it up again tomorrow morning

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR I do not want to add anything to the consistently and validly made points by several hon Members from various sides of the House If on a particular matter (which has nothing to do with political difference etc) when Members from all the sections of the House are agreed

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) Not all

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Well a majority of them, then why should Government not agree to a certain consensus which has emerged on a particular issue, Sir?

After all why should they stand on prestige? Where is the prestige involved? I should have thought that the Government's prestige would have increased if they go by the consensus of the House at least on some matters where there is no difference of opinion they should cut across party lines and accept the particular amendment

MR CHAIRMAN I think everything that is persuading the Government has been said Therefore, I would like to hear the hon Minister

SHRI K R GANESH This ceiling has been taken from the Industries Development and Regulation Act It has been defined therein that the small scale industry is one

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Ganesh, the point that was made is this Under the Industries Development and Regulation Act 1951 the definition was incorporated some years back when the ceiling was put at Rs 75 lakhs So much time was over and the value of Rs 75 lakhs has gone up It is common knowledge So would you like to consider this?

SHRI K R GANESH As you are aware, this matter was considered in the Select Committee and it was discussed threadbare The question of

inclusion of small scale industry was there. It has been included and so, I am not in a position to accept this suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot help it. What we can I do? Please do not try to side-track the issue. It is neither here nor there. This is a matter which I leave to the House to decide.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has replied to some other things. But, he has not replied to my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you accepting Mr. Mody's amendment?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: If that is about glass industry, I am not accepting it. It has not been included in the priority industry. If any member gets up and says that such and such an industry is to be included as a priority industry, then it is not possible for me to accept that at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 1 to clause 16 moved by Shri Piloo Mody to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 12,—

after line 43, *insert*—

"24. The Glass Industry." (1)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 4 [17.49 hrs.

Ayes

Bade, Shri R. V.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Ehazra, Shri Manoranjan
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Nayak, Shri Baksi
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Ramkanwar, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Thevar, Shri P. K. M.
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

Noes

Arvind Netam, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Kailas, Dr.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mital, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik

Oraon, Shri Tuna
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is: Ayes 18; Noes 57.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put amendments Nos. 9 and 10 to clause 16 moved by Shri D. K. Panda to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 9 and 10 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed".

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया): उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो विधेयक लाया गया है सब लोगों ने माना है कि उससे उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति नहीं होगी, और बड़े हाउसेज को कंसेशन दिया जा रहा है उस के बावजूद भी पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में उन का विकास नहीं होने वाला। हम चाहते है कि छोटे उद्योगों के विकास के विधेयक में सुविधायें दी जानी चाहियें, जो नहीं हुआ। जिस का परिणाम यह होगा कि फिर आप को नया बिल लाना पड़ेगा।

मैं दो बातों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जो कि आठवें और नवें शेडयूल के बारे में है। आठवें शेड्यूल में बहुत सारे नये जिले बने हैं जिन का नाम आया है, खासकर चम्पारन आदि का। लेकिन आप ने सीतामढ़ी जिला छोड़ दिया है जो अविकसित हैं। वैसे ही आप ने जिन इलाकों का नाम लिया है और जिन उद्योगों का नाम लिया है उस में चम्पारन में मोलेसेज का उद्योग, पल्प इंडस्ट्री, चावल से तेल निकालने का उद्योग, जूट आदि की चर्चा तक नहीं है। नतीजा यह होगा कि जिन उद्योगों की लिस्ट बनाई गई है उस से चम्पारन का विकास नहीं होगा। इसलिए चम्पारन की स्थिति का ध्यान रखते हुये जहां चावल, गन्ना, जूट पैदा होता है उन से संबंधित उद्योगों के लगाने की बात की जानी चाहिए। कोदों का नाम नहीं है क्या इस से चम्पारन का

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES: Sarvshri Ram Bhagat Paswan, B. V. Naik and Ram Dayal.

विकास होगा ? समझ में नहीं आता कि सलेक्ट कमेटी ने चम्पारन की स्थिति पर विचार किया है या नहीं ? अगर किया होता तो जिन उद्योगों का मैं नाम ले रहा हूं उन का जिक्र किया जाना चाहिए था । अगर चम्पारन का विकास चाहते हैं तो नवें शेडयूल्ड में इन उद्योगों का नाम लेना चाहिए था । खास कर के मोलासेज , चावल को पूरी से तेल निकालने की व्यवस्थ हो रही है, गुड़ का उद्योग ऐसे उद्योगों का नवें शेडयूल्ड में जिक्र होना चाहिए जिससे छोटे और मझोले उद्योगपतियों को सुविधा मिलती । यह बिल बड़े उद्योगपतियों को सुविधा देगा और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का विकास नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए यह बिल किसी काम का नहीं है, इसमें संशोधन करना पड़ेगा । अभी जिस रूप में यह विधेयक है उस से उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होने वाली है ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already replied as to what were the criteria on the basis of which the Ninth Schedule has been worked out. I have mentioned a number of points, capacity constraints, production of mass consumer goods and various other things.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): The hon. Member has not understood. Otherwise, he would not have raised this question. So it is not enough for the Minister to say, 'I have already explained these things.' Explain again.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: What is the guarantee that he will understand now?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Ninth Schedule has been prepared on the basis of certain criteria, they being capital intensiveness of the industry. capacity constraints, production of mass consumer goods, shortages, priority industries and so on. I hope he has understood now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is there are any possibility of these criteria being reconsidered?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not on the same wavelength.

The quesetion is:

"That the Bill, as reported by Select Committee, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.57 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration".

As hon. Members are aware, the Report was presented to this House on 15th November 1973. The Committee, after considering the evidence given before it, has made certain changes in the Bill. The observations of the Committee with regard to the principal changes proposed are detailed in its recommendations. I do not, therefore, propose to speak *in extenso* about the changes, but would like to touch briefly on some of the important points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He might stop there and continue tomorrow

17.58 hrs .

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 2, 1974/Sravana 11, 1896 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Job I—LS 1321—5-9-74—978